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## Nicaragua Suspends Rights

### Ortega Blames 'Criminal Policy' Of Washington

By William R. Long  
Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saverio has announced the suspension of many civil rights in Nicaragua because of the U.S. government's criminal and aggressive policy toward the country.

Mr. Ortega signed a decree Tuesday extending for a year a state of emergency that was imposed in March 1982 but which was eased in July 1984. The only major measure that had remained in force was a requirement that newspaper and magazine articles be reviewed prior to publication.

The new decree suspends the guarantees that had been restored. They include the right of free expression, public assembly, unrestricted movement within the country and mail privacy. Also suspended are the right to organize labor unions and to strike, the right to a speedy trial and the right to appeal judicial sentences.

Under the decree, the authorities are permitted to search homes and make detentions without warrants.

The state of emergency was imposed and has been extended repeatedly on the ground that it was needed to defend the Sandinist government against U.S.-supported guerrillas.

(The Reagan administration denounced the suspension of civil rights, United Press International reported from Washington.)

"This is a clear example of the Sandinistas tightening their control of their country by violating basic freedoms and refusing to tolerate dissent," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman. He said it reflected "the Sandinistas' fear of their own people."

The restrictions on civil liberties were eased last year during campaigning for presidential elections,



Daniel Ortega Saverio

which Mr. Ortega won with 67 percent of the vote.

Mr. Ortega said Tuesday that in addition to support for the guerrillas, including \$77 million in non-military aid approved by Congress in June, the United States holds military maneuvers near Nicaragua that "threaten us constantly with direct military intervention."

He said that clashes with rebels on the Costa Rican and Honduran borders were provoked by the United States. Mr. Ortega also asserted that the Reagan administration had interfered with peace efforts by the Contadora group. Comprised of four Latin American nations, the group is working to bring about a regional peace agreement.

Mr. Ortega said that "agents of imperialism" inside Nicaragua work through political parties, news media and church organizations to destabilize the country and sabotage the Sandinist revolution.

"The government and the heroic people cannot permit that these activities of sabotage and political destabilization, directed by the government of the United States, continue to be carried out with impunity," he said.

In a related development, Nicaraguan security agents confiscated the first issue of a Roman Catholic Church newsletter critical of the Sandinist government.

The Interior Ministry said that it had been published without authorization and contained "highly political" material.

## Shake-Up Urged for Pentagon

### Senate Report Says Joint Chiefs Should Disband

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Armed Services Committee must call for disbanding the Joint Chiefs of Staff, streamlining the Defense Department, and elevating the senior combat commanders in the field to leading positions within the military.

The committee's chairman, Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, said the proposals could be the starting point for the first comprehensive changes in how the military operates since the Eisenhower administration.

Mr. Goldwater and Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, stressed that they had not endorsed the recommendations. But they said the military system was plagued by severe defects that caused wasteful spending in peacetime.

Some members of the committee objected to the report's blunt criticism of how the military operates and said the proposed changes would make matters worse.

Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, a former secretary of the navy, said the proposals amounted to "open-heart surgery on the Department of Defense" and said the existing system "has given us 40 years of peace."

Mr. Goldwater predicted strong resistance to the proposals from the Defense Department.

A Pentagon spokesman said agency officials had not had a chance to read the 645-page study.

The report contends that the military services are preoccupied with their own programs, leaving critical gaps in the strategy, equipment and skills needed to fight together.

The study's director, James R. Locher 3d, defended the report as a candid appraisal of the military's performance, saying the defense secretary was undermined by independent Pentagon fiefdoms and by "logrolling" among the military services to protect each other's programs.

■ **Coordination Problems**

The review was prompted by problems of interservice coordination that have beset U.S. military operations in Vietnam, Iran and Grenada, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

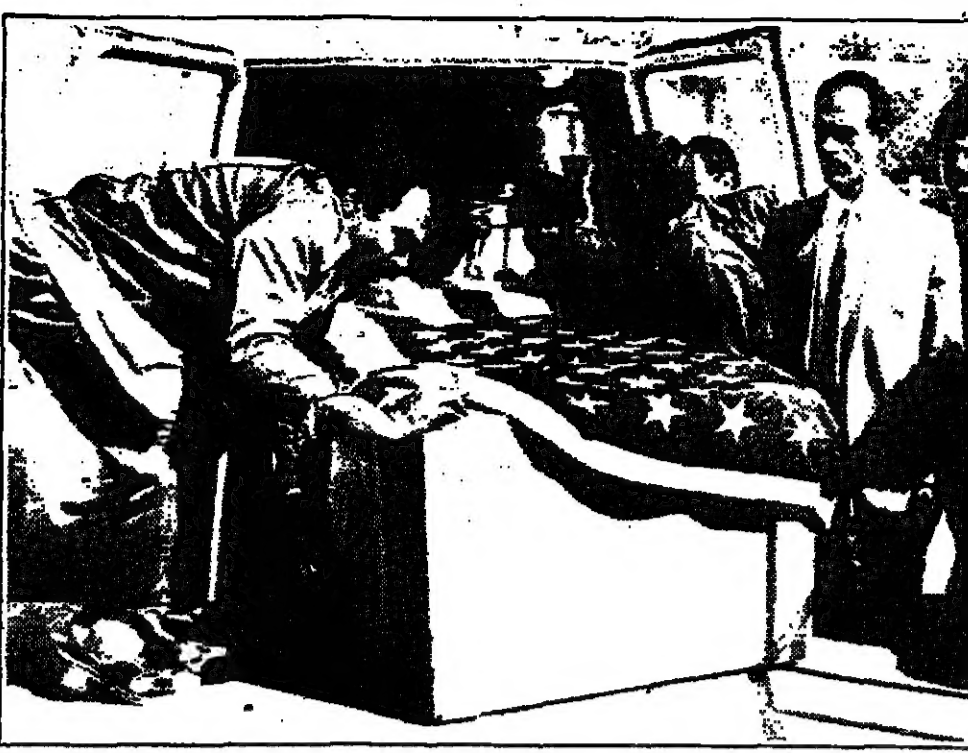
The study's authors also said that the Pentagon's long-range policies "do not appear to be well-formulated and are apparently only loosely connected" to available resources.

The report blamed Congress for a "substantial instability in defense policies and programs," and recommended that the House and Senate focus more on broad issues of military policy than on minor details.

Among the report's 91 specific recommendations are a call for reorganization of the Pentagon's senior civilian staff to place a larger emphasis on military missions. The panel would abolish the position of undersecretary for policy and would name three new undersecretaries with responsibility for nuclear deterrence, North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense and regional defense.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff would be abolished, leaving the chiefs of the army and air force, the chief of naval operations and the commander of the Marine Corps free to focus on their own service matters.

A Joint Military Advisory Council of high-ranking officers would be established. It would be made up of a chairman and four-star officers from each service on their last tour.



A coffin containing the body of Leon Klinghoffer, the American killed during the hijacking of an Italian ship, was wrapped in a flag Wednesday before being flown from Syria to Italy.

## Body of Slain American Identified; Bullet Wounds Found in Head, Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A corpse that washed ashore in Syria was identified Wednesday as that of Leon Klinghoffer, the American killed in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship, the State Department said.

"We have positive identification," a spokesman said.

The State Department said there were two gunshot wounds, one in the head and another in the back. Mr. Klinghoffer's body was being transferred Wednesday from Damascus to Rome for further medical examination.

A State Department official said the body would be returned to the United States, but he did not know when.

Mr. Klinghoffer, 69, who was on a vacation cruise with his wife, was killed on the Italian liner Oct. 8 and his body was dumped over the side of the ship. The vessel had been commandeered the day before by four hijackers.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said the United States had "hard evidence" to support its allegation that a Palestine Liberation Front official, Mohammed Abbas, was involved in the hijacking.

Mr. Meese said to divulge the nature of the evidence.

At the White House, a senior administration official disclosed that Israeli intelligence gave the United States transcripts of ship-to-ship conversations between the Achille Lauro and Mr. Abbas.

That official said that the United States had other evidence against Mr. Abbas as well, including references to him being known personally by the four Palestinians, now in Italian custody, and information showing they accepted instructions from him.

Mr. Meese said the United States was "making as much headway as we possibly can" in efforts to apprehend Mr. Abbas, who remains at large.

Mr. Meese disclosed that the FBI was involved in the search for Mr. Abbas, although the attorney general said he did not want to discuss the specifics of any law enforcement strategies.

At the White House, the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, described the ship-to-ship conversations as "virtually public broadcasts," suggesting it was relatively easy to overhear the four Palestinians who seized the Italian cruise ship.

The official said the hijackers apparently planned to carry out an attack when the Achille Lauro docked at Ashdod, an Israeli port city, but "botched" the operation.

Mr. Abbas, 38, is an associate of Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, but the official said the United States was "making as much headway as we possibly can" in efforts to apprehend Mr. Abbas, who remains at large.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

## Spadolini Quits Italian Cabinet Over Hijacking

The Associated Press

ROME — The Republican Party of Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said Wednesday that it was leaving Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's coalition to protest the release of a Palestinian sought by the United States in the hijacking of the cruise ship the Achille Lauro.

But Mr. Craxi, a Socialist, said that he did not intend to resign without submitting his cabinet to a parliamentary vote of confidence.

He said that he would make his government's case to the parliament on Thursday. Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition holds a majority in the 360-seat Chamber of Deputies even if the Republicans vote against him.

Mr. Spadolini, a former prime minister, said that he expected that his party's decision would bring about the collapse of the 26-month-old cabinet, Italy's 44th postwar government.

The Republican Party's decision was announced after Mr. Spadolini and Mr. Craxi conferred for more than two hours.

Mr. Spadolini has criticized the government's handling of the hijacking and has refused to endorse a government statement intended to justify the release of Mohammed Abbas, a Palestinian leader who the United States contends masterminded the hijacking of the cruise ship.

Mr. Spadolini has condemned Italy's release of Mr. Abbas, who left the country Saturday for Yugoslavia and whose whereabouts are not known, and the failure by Mr. Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, to consult him on major decisions during the hijacking.

■ **Evidence Went Astray**

Earlier, Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post reported from Rome:

U.S. evidence intended to persuade the Italian authorities to arrest Mr. Abbas arrived 30 minutes after he had been allowed to leave the country, according to Defense Ministry sources.

A statement from Mr. Spadolini, quoted by the newspaper La Stampa on Wednesday, gave credence to Mr. Craxi's argument that Mr. Abbas was allowed to leave because the United States had failed to produce the evidence to justify his arrest under Italian law.

According to sources close to the defense minister, the evidence was not delivered by the U.S. government as promised by Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency.

The sources added that, instead of going to the government and judicial officials concerned, the evidence was sent to Italian military intelligence officials and was not delivered to Mr. Craxi until late Monday night.

A Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed the existence of the evidence, a tape recording, but refused to comment on its content, which was termed secret.

It was not immediately clear whether the evidence supplied to the Italians was the same as that cited Wednesday by U.S. officials who said that evidence in the United States would prove Mr. Abbas's role.

The tape, according to Italian sources, has Mr. Abbas identifying himself to the hijackers as Abu Khaled and being greeted by them, who respond that they are "awaiting his orders."

Mr. Abbas had been asked to intervene by the leader of Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, after Mr. Craxi sought Mr. Arafat's assistance.

Mr. Abbas's orders, according to the source, were that the hijackers surrender immediately, leave their arms behind, prepare to abandon ship and admit that their mission was not the hijacking of the ship but a terrorist raid on the Israeli port of Ashdod.

## U.S. Says EC Subsidizes Wheat Exports Unfairly

By Terence Hunt  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday accused the European Community of unfairly subsidizing wheat exports and thus forcing down world grain prices and hurting foreign sales of U.S. wheat. He ordered that the case be taken to international negotiations.

He also accused South Korea of denying fair protection to so-called "intellectual property rights," such as works of U.S. authors, and the omission from patent law of food-stuffs and chemical compounds.

The actions were the latest steps in the president's campaign to cool protectionist fever in Congress in the face of a merchandise-trade deficit expected to reach \$150 billion this year.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yentler, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday that the administration was working on ideas on opening up foreign markets that might be offered to Congress next week.

On the wheat exports, U.S. officials estimated that American farmers lost \$2 billion annually because of EC subsidies.

The subsidies have increased the EC's share of the world wheat market from less than 3 percent in the early 1970s to more than 16 percent in the last year, the administration said. It said the subsidies also have "depressed world prices."

## Arafat: Losing Ground on Both Sides

### Ship Affair Damaged PLO Chief's Stature, Experts Say

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Yasser Arafat's international standing has been greatly damaged by the Achille Lauro affair, according to both Arab and Israeli analysts of Middle East politics.

The analysts say the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, combined with the British government's refusal Monday to meet with two representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, not only damaged Mr. Arafat's stature in the West but also greatly complicated his relations with key Arab governments.

Syria and Jordan have taken their own quiet revenge on Mr. Arafat. The net result appears to be that the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative of February now appears to be in jeopardy, along with whatever else remains of the current Middle East peace process.

The Syrian and Jordanian blows against Mr. Arafat came in the form of seemingly innocuous communications issued in Damascus and Amman. But each spoke volumes about the state of Syrian and Jordanian relations with the PLO chairman in the aftermath of the Achille Lauro episode.

What both the Syrians and the Jordanians told Mr. Arafat through these terse messages, Arab and Israeli political analysts say, was that they are fed up with him.

each for their own reasons: Syria because it believes Mr. Arafat is flirting with U.S.-sponsored peace initiatives, and Jordan because it believes Mr. Arafat is bluffing in his support for the very same initiatives.

The Syrian signal to Mr. Arafat came in the form of a brief announcement from Damascus on Tuesday morning that a body — which American officials later identified as that of Leon Klinghoffer, a slain American tourist from the Achille Lauro — had washed up on a beach near the Syrian city of Tartus.

Syria is a police state, the Israeli and Arab analysts noted, and when it is in the interest of the authorities there the discovery of a body can easily be covered up. The body found near Tartus certainly would not have been the first corpse to have suffered an unreported burial inside Syria or Syrian-occupied Lebanon.

But far from covering up, the Syrians immediately announced their discovery. Then, with what the political analysts called thoroughly uncharacteristic efficiency and cooperation, they turned the body over within hours to the U.S. Embassy.

According to the Arab and the Israeli analysts, the Syrians had more than a humanitarian gesture in mind. Their actions were clearly

## West to Speed Exports Of Technology to China

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

CHENGDU, China — Vice President George Bush declared Wednesday that the United States and its allies have agreed to speed up approval for technology exports to China.

The move amounts to a vote of confidence in China's economic modernization program, a U.S. diplomat said. It means that there is less fear of China using for military purposes technology intended for civilian use, he added.

Approvals of licenses for technology exports to China are often delayed in COCOM, the 15-nation Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, for as long as 180 days.

COCOM, based in Paris, oversees exports of sensitive Western technology to Communist countries. The organization includes all of the NATO nations except Iceland. Japan is also a member. As much as 80 percent of COCOM's caseload now involves proposed exports to China.

In a speech delivered at Sichuan University on the fourth day of a six-day visit to China, Mr. Bush said that the United States believed that the processing time in COCOM should be reduced.

He said that the U.S. government had already greatly increased technology exports to China. In 1982, Mr. Bush said, the United States approved 2,000 export licenses for China. By last year, he said, that number had almost doubled.

Mr. Bush said that, under new procedures, fewer cases would go to COCOM and that all cases would receive speedier treatment. A U.S. diplomat said that as many as one half or more of submissions



Yasser Arafat

## Decline Seen In Britain as Irreversible

Review

LONDON — A report from an all-party committee of the House of Lords published Wednesday predicted irreversible economic decline, with stagnant production, rising inflation and ever-rising unemployment unless current policies are changed.

"Failure to recognize these dangers now could have a devastating effect on the future economic and political stability of the nation," the committee of the upper house of Parliament said.

The committee, which included senior lords from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party, said that Britain would be in crisis once North Sea oil began to run out after 1990 unless manufacturing industry were revived.

Leon Brittan, the minister of trade and industry, rejected the report's findings. He responded that although recession had hit the economy, investment had risen, productivity had improved and exports were at record levels.

"The report needs to be set in perspective," he said, "if we are not to get a totally biased and misleading view of the performance and prospects of our economy."

The committee compiled its report after taking evidence from civil servants and industry leaders, including Lord Weir, managing director of British General Electric Co., and Sir John Harvey-Jones, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

The found that Britain's weak export performance and high import penetration had been due to poor investment and cost competitiveness of home-produced goods, partly due to a rise in the value of the British pound from 1977 to 1982.

"Poor trade performance over a wide spectrum of industry has combined with a period of low growth in the economy," it said, "to produce such a severe fall in the output of manufacturing that output has yet to recover to its 1979 level."

Mr. Brittan said that manufacturing was playing a smaller part in most major industrial countries as a share of the total economy.

Britain's trade balance in manufactured goods moved into the red for the first time in 1983. According to official statistics manufacturing output is now 6.5 percent below its 1979 level.

The committee called for lower interest rates, higher investment and steps against unfair trading practices to help revive the economy and stimulate trade.

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## West German, Americans Win Nobel Science Awards

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Klaus von Klitzing of West Germany won the 1985 Nobel prize in physics Wednesday for a discovery expected to advance the semiconductor industry, and two U.S. researchers were awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry for their research in crystal structures.

Professor von Klitzing, 42, was cited for his discovery in 1980 of the "quantized Hall effect," which changed thinking on how electrical conductivity would behave under varying magnetic influences and is important to the semiconductor industry.

"It's absolutely fantastic," he said as he and colleagues uncorked champagne in Stuttgart. "I just can't believe it. I am very, very happy to be honored like this."

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has given the chemistry prize to Americans for three consecutive years. The two Americans are not chemists themselves, but physicists.

Herbert A. Hauptman, 68, is a professor at the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, New York, and Jerome Karle, 67, is a professor at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, Nobel officials said.

"I'm still numb," Professor Hauptman said. "I was terribly surprised. I still don't believe it."

Professor Karle was aboard a trans-Atlantic flight to Washington from West Germany when the announcement was made.

Nobel officials said the achievements of the two Americans had allowed development of "practical instruments for determining the structures of molecules within both inorganic and organic chemistry — not least within the chemistry of natural products."

"Their work is not within chemistry but is important for chemistry," said Professor Ingvar Lindqvist, a member of the Nobel chemistry committee.

The announcement said their work has made it possible to study chemical reactions at the molecular level.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



Professor Klaus von Klitzing in his laboratory in Stuttgart.



## New Middle Class Widens Horizons For India But Strains Social Fabric

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — A burgeoning middle class, considerably larger than the population of France or West Germany, has emerged as a powerful social and economic force that holds the promise of propelling India out of the ranks of the world's 15 poorest countries.

This new group numbers 70 million to 100 million of India's 750 million people. A.V. Pai Panandiker, a social scientist, calls it the "emerging constituency" for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi shaped his budget to meet the demands of these people, who have achieved wealth in the past five years as the owners and managers of booming industries that have sprung up around India's

major urban centers of Bombay, New Delhi and Madras. Their factories turn out a diverse array of goods, such as textiles, auto parts and consumer electronics.

"They are the critical mass that now makes it feasible to raise the standard of the half of the people in India who live in poverty," said Mani Shankar Aiyer, an aide to the prime minister.

But the political clout and free-spending ways of this middle class have raised concerns that it is tearing apart India's social values, demanding more than its share of the fruits of the Indian economy, and further widening the gap between rich and poor in a country where the average income is \$260 a year.

"Those who do not share in the prosperity are only left with high costs," said Pran Chopra of the Center for Policy Research.

The spending of the newly wealthy creates "stresses" for the 350 million Indians who live below an abysmally low poverty line.

A high-ranking civil servant, a member of the top Hindu caste, the Brahmins, said, "They no longer

espouse the Gandhian values, traditional in this country even if we don't follow them." He was referring to Mohandas K. Gandhi, the ascetic who sparked India's independence movement.

Children of the newly wealthy are intensifying the already strong competition to get into India's best schools.

In fact, many of the desires of what Mr. Pai Panandiker called the "assertive, vibrant and growing middle class of India" seem ordinary by American or West European standards: telephones that work, a dependable supply of electricity, television sets, cars, air conditioners and video recorders.

But in an economy of scarcity such as India's, demands for these kinds of consumer goods place extraordinary stresses on the government's priorities for industrial development and the spending of its foreign reserves.

Mr. Gandhi's mother, Indira Gandhi, built her constituency as prime minister around India's poor, Mr. Pai Panandiker said. But her son, who succeeded Mrs. Gandhi when she was assassinated a year ago, seems to have recognized the power of the new class.

Mr. Chopra said that Mr. Gandhi "has to guard against getting pulled into" the concerns of the middle class and ignoring other problems of the country, like high illiteracy and infant mortality rates and a lack of roads and sanitation for India's 500,000 villages.

The prime minister's associates reject the notion that he has abandoned the needs of the poor in favor of the middle class. Mr. Gandhi has visited some of the poorest of India's rural poor, sometimes surprising bureaucrats with his insistence on going to inaccessible villages.

Mr. Aiyer, the aide to Mr. Gandhi, said, "Rajiv just can't forget the poor" and "I don't think any of those 70 million or 100 million" of the new middle class "can forget the poor either."

"All we have to do," he said, "is open the back door and see that the poor who live in the lanes outnumber us."

Mr. Aiyer said the newly created wealth of an enlarged middle class is enabling the Indian economy to grow at a geometric rate. "We've reached the critical mass" with these 70 million to 100 million people, he said.

He maintained that India's less privileged already are being carried upward on a tide of prosperity and now constitute the fastest-rising class in the country. "There has been an explosion of the lower middle class," he said.

### Party Vote in South Yemen

ADEN, Southern Yemen — President Ali Nasser Mohammed has been re-elected to a five-year term as secretary-general of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party, it was announced Wednesday.

## A BERRY, A SEED AND A ROOT STEEPED IN HISTORY

Juniper berries from Northern Italy, coriander seeds from England and angelica root from Flanders.

These are what impart such delicate characteristics to Beefeater gin.

Macerated in pure grain alcohol and then distilled in accordance with the original recipe of James Burroughs, the company's founder.

We haven't changed a thing. Not in 170 years.

We're a company steeped in history. We like it that way.

And every time you taste our London Dry Gin, with its fleeting essence of juniper, coriander and angelica — you'll like it that way too.



THE GIN OF ENGLAND



Rescuers search the rubble of a dormitory in Dhaka.

## 100 Feared Dead as Ceiling Falls in Dhaka

United Press International

DHAKA, Bangladesh — A dormitory ceiling at Dhaka University collapsed Tuesday during a storm, trapping about 400 students under the rubble. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered, and officials say more than a hundred students are feared dead.

The dormitory ceiling, which was being repaired, collapsed on students who were watching a television show. The storm was triggered by a

cyclone that struck the southwestern coast of Bangladesh.

A 10-foot (three-meter) tidal wave accompanied by 60-mph (100-kph) winds inundated six islands Tuesday off the coast of Bangladesh near the state of West Bengal in India.

Officials said a large number of fishermen were on several islands and were probably drowned. At least 20 boats and about 300 fishermen are missing, officials said.

## Jakarta Cracking Down on Dissidents

Many Are Ex-Officials Who Helped Suharto Build 'New Order'

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — President Suharto of Indonesia conducted a solemn ceremony early this month to commemorate the murders 20 years ago of seven top army officers during an abortive coup by the Communist Party.

To mark the same event, a gaunt, gray-haired man in a Jakarta courtroom was ordered to bow his head for a moment of silence. The man, Hartono Reksa Dharsono, 60, was once a lieutenant general and a pillar of the president's early days in power. Now he is being tried for allegedly inciting Muslims to rebel against the government. The charges carry a maximum penalty of death by firing squad.

Twenty years after Mr. Suharto, then a little-known army general, crushed the coup attempt and

launched his own bid for power, his government is cracking down on leading dissidents who were once his comrades in arms.

They include former generals and cabinet ministers who were instrumental in building Mr. Suharto's "new order" to replace the leftist regime of Indonesia's first president, Sukarno.

The chief prosecutor says that others who are to be tried include Ali Sadikin, 58, a popular and wealthy former commander of marines who served as governor of Jakarta from 1966 to 1977; Hugen Iman Santoso, 64, a retired police chief; Syafrudin Prawiranegara, a former prime minister; Anwar Haryono, 62, a former member of parliament; Suyitno Sukirno, a retired air force marshal, and Bratanata, 57, a former minister of mines and energy.

The crackdown comes at a time of economic downturn that some government and military officials say could be exploited by Muslim radicals.

Favorable targets of fiery sermons by militant Muslim preachers in recent months have been domination of the economy by the Chinese minority, the military's role in politics, and the allegedly "un-Islamic" nature of Mr. Suharto's state ideology, known as *pancasila*. Its vaguely defined provisions are based in one God, humanitarianism, national unity, representative democracy "guided by wisdom" and social justice for all.

Indonesia, a former Dutch colony that includes about 13,600 islands spanning 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers), ranks as the world's fifth most populous nation and the largest in the Moslem world. About 90 percent of its 160 million people are Moslems.

One of the founding members of the nonaligned movement, Indonesia now is considered a major power in the Third World and a regional bulwark against communism. The country also belongs to the noncommunist Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

While the number of Islamic militants is believed to be relatively small, Indonesian and foreign sources say, the virtual political monopoly of Mr. Suharto's governing Golkar party and the crackdown on dissidents mean that Islam is becoming the only forum for dissent.

"The power of political Islam in a formal sense has been broken" by requirements that all parties embrace *pancasila* and have their candidates for office approved by the military, a Western diplomat said.

Yet, he said, religion "seems to be the one area of society that has the potential to throw up popular leaders and generate immense popular sentiment very quickly."

Among those caught in the current crackdown are Moslem preachers accused of inciting anti-

Such sentiments aroused concern within the government about possible unrest during general elections scheduled for 1987.

The concerns have been heightened by a slowdown in Indonesia's economy, which is expected to record real growth in gross domestic product this year of less than 4 percent, compared with about 6 percent last year.

Subroto, minister of mines and energy, recently predicted a potentially damaging drop in oil prices in 1986.

### Murderer in U.S. Is Executed

The Associated Press

MICHIGAN CITY, Indiana — William E. Vandiver, 37, convicted of murder in the 1983 stabbing death of his father-in-law, was executed Wednesday at the state prison here, the 49th person executed in the United States since the Supreme Court allowed the states to restore the death penalty in 1976.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Laxalt, Marcos Meet on Insurgency

MANILA (Reuters) — Senator Paul Laxalt, a special emissary of President Ronald Reagan, met President Ferdinand E. Marcos here Wednesday to convey concern over a growing Communist insurgency in the Philippines.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman would say only that Mr. Laxalt, a Nevada Republican and a close friend of Mr. Reagan, had met with Mr. Marcos. News reports had quoted one administration official as saying that Mr. Laxalt would be delivering "an extremely blunt message of warning" on the insurgency.

The presidential palace would say nothing about the meeting. The embassy spokesman said there would be no further comment and that Mr. Laxalt, who is to return home Thursday, would not meet with journalists.

### 8,000 Left Homeless in Soviet Quake

MOSCOW (AP) — Rescue workers dug in the wreckage of a rug factory for victims of an earthquake in the republic of Tadzhikistan, which left more than 8,000 people homeless and caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damage, it was reported Wednesday.

More than 1,000 people were working in the factory when the earthquake struck on Sunday night, one report said. Tadzhikistan is in Soviet Central Asia near the Chinese border.

The reports said there were deaths among residents of Kairakum and the surrounding area, where the quake hit hardest, but there were no casualty figures. The newspaper Izvestia said that 8,000 of Kairakum's 15,000 inhabitants were homeless.

### Budapest Meeting Ban Stirs Protest

BUDAPEST (UPI) — The heads of several Western delegations attending a cultural forum of 35 nations met Wednesday to discuss a possible joint reaction to Hungary's decision to stop a human rights group from meeting in Budapest.

Sources in several of the delegations said the action was planned in response to the Hungarian decision but it was not immediately clear what form it would take. The cultural forum is the first to deal exclusively with the cultural provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, a document signed in 1975 by 33 European nations, the United States and Canada that pledged to find ways of resolving the issues dividing Europe.

In a last-minute move that some observers speculated was the result of pressure from the Soviet Union and other allies, the Hungarian government refused late Monday to allow the International Helsinki Federation, a human rights group, to meet in a hotel conference room. The United States protested saying the decision harmed the spirit of the Budapest cultural forum. The organizers of the alternative forum said they intended to continue their meeting at private homes.

### EC Asks Pretoria to Spare Black Poet

PARIS (Reuters) — The European Community is renewing its appeal to South Africa not to execute Benjamin Moleise, a black activist and poet, a French cabinet minister said Wednesday.

Catherine Lamuere, the French secretary of state for European affairs, said that the appeal, on humanitarian grounds, was being sent immediately to the South African government.

Mrs. Lamuere said that France also was making a separate appeal to Pretoria not to go ahead with the execution of Mr. Moleise, who was sentenced to death for killing a black policeman. His request for a retrial has been rejected.



Benjamin Moleise

### 5 Companies to Study Eureka Projects

PARIS (UPI) — Five Western European aerospace companies said Wednesday they have agreed to consider working on projects together for Eureka, a French initiative to promote European cooperation in high technology.

Areas of future cooperation could include electronics, information science, the use of computers in designing and manufacturing, development of computer programs, robotics, lasers and optic fibers. Two of the companies, Aerospatiale of France and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany, previously announced that they planned to cooperate in Eureka projects.

Management executives said that British Aerospace, Aeritalia of Italy and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain would join the other two companies in studying projects. Other companies may be asked to join the project as associates or full partners, they said.

### Blood Type Cited in Transplant Death

MONTEREY, California (LAT) — A baby who received a heart transplant from a baboon a year ago died three weeks later because of a "catastrophic" decision to transplant a heart of a different blood type, according to the surgeon who performed the operation.

The failure to match blood types between the baboon and the infant, who became known as Baby Fae, was "a tactical error that came back to haunt us," said Dr. Leonard L. Bailey of the Loma Linda University Medical Center near Los Angeles.

"If Baby Fae had the type AB blood group," he said, instead of the type O blood group, "she would still be alive today." As a result of the blood mismatch, he said, the infant developed antibodies to her own red blood cells that caused her blood to clot in her circulation. She received the baboon heart on Oct. 26, 1984, when she was 15 days old.

### Libya Is Said to Expel Syrian Workers

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Libya has expelled 10,000 to 20,000 Syrian workers in the past 10 weeks to show its displeasure over Syria's role in Lebanon, according to diplomats here. The expulsions were confirmed by Arab sources who interviewed some of the returning workers.

Libya has expelled or laid off up to 110,000 other foreign workers, including many Tunisians and Egyptians, this year following reports that it was suffering from a shortage of money because of declining oil revenues.

Libya is a financial supporter of many Syrian-based Palestinian guerrilla groups and Palestinian sources in Syria said that Libya once threatened to withdraw its diplomats from Damascus unless the government of President Hafez Assad persuaded Amal, the Syrian-backed Shiite Moslem militia group, to stop attacking the refugee camps.

### For the Record

King Baudouin of Belgium asked Prime Minister Wilfried Martens on Wednesday to form a new government following the election victory of his center-right coalition, the royal palace announced.

President Heng Samrin of Cambodia was re-elected Wednesday as general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party, the official SPK news agency reported.

Four Asian men were charged Wednesday with conspiracy to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India during his official visit to Britain, which ended Tuesday, the police in Leicester said. They refused to identify the men further, but the Press Association said they were Sikhs.

## Soviet Said to Mistakenly Gas Afghan Troops

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Soviet jets sprayed an "unidentified chemical substance" in eastern Afghanistan and the attack apparently aimed at Islamic guerrillas, killed 30 Afghan government troops and an un-

known number of civilians, Western diplomats said this week.

The diplomats said the jets sprayed the chemical in the Maydan area of Wardak Province, about 16 miles (25 kilometers) southwest of Kabul, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 12. The diplomats said they could not identify the chemical but one said that "a misdirection of wind" had swept the gas away from the guerrillas.

The United States has previously accused the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has repeatedly denied the accusation.

"This may have been a follow-up to the Maydan operation," a diplomat said, referring to a recent large-scale Soviet ground and air offen-

sive near the town, which has been used by guerrillas as a staging area for attacks on Kabul.

In Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, situated about 290 miles southwest of Kabul, the diplomat said that Islamic rebels had gained control of several parts of the city, including the main market area.

### Piece of Indian Jet Recovered

CORK, Ireland — The first major piece of wreckage from the Air India jumbo jet that crashed June 23 off Ireland, killing all 329 people aboard, was raised Wednesday from a depth of 6,700 feet (2,000 meters).

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- OCTOBER 24**
- KEYNOTE ADDRESS:**
- Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.
- COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE:**
- Moderation: Herman T. Franssen, Former Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.
  - H.F. Kepling, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Kepling Companies, Houston.
  - Alvaro Parra, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London.
  - Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.
- THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS:**
- Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.
- HOW TWO MAJOR OIL COMPANIES ARE SURVIVING IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT:**
- Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.
  - Arve Johnsen, President, Statoil, Stavanger.
- PRODUCERS AND REFINERS STRATEGIES IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION:**
- John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.
  - Ego Malinivirta, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.
  - Nicola Mongelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.
  - Saud O. Ounallah, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Doha, Qatar.

- OCTOBER 25**
- NEW OUTLOOKS FOR UNITED STATES' ENERGY POLICY:**
- The Honorable John S. Herrington, United States' Energy Secretary.
- NORTH SEA OIL: SEED-CORN OF TOMORROW'S PROSPERITY:**
- John Moore, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.
- THE EFFECT OF FLUCTUATING OIL PRICES ON THE BANKING SYSTEMS, SHARE VALUES, INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND WORLD BANK LOANS:**
- Robert B. Weaver, Senior Vice President and Global Petroleum Executive, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., N.Y.
  - Peter Gignoux, Senior Vice President, Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd., London.
  - Robert L. Franklin, Founder and President, Lawrence Energy Associates Incorporated, Boston.
  - Ian M. Hume, Assistant Director, Energy Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- MEGAMERGER TRENDS AND THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY:**
- Robert F. Greenhill, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, New York.
  - Nicholas G. Voile, Oil Consultant, London, The Hague.
  - Charles L. Day, Managing Director, J.M. Fischel & Co. Ltd., London.
  - Dieter Kempfermann, Managing Director, Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff A.G.
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- CLOSING PANEL DISCUSSION OF CURRENT ENERGY ISSUES:**
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**POWDER KEG** — A firefighter trying to save a structure near Ventura, California as another burns beside him. Wildfires have destroyed 30 homes and burnt 70,000

acres in southern California since Monday. About 1,500 firefighters were deployed to fight the flames, which resulted from high temperatures and erratic winds.

## U.S. Legislators Debate Balanced-Budget Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Forty-eight House members and nine senators on Wednesday began what are expected to be contentious negotiations over a plan to mandate a balanced federal budget.

Meanwhile, efforts by a House panel to put together a tax reform package appeared to have stalled Tuesday.

The plan for a balanced budget was approved by the Senate last week and has been approved in principle, but not in detail, by the House. The unusually large number of conferees will include many of the most powerful figures in both chambers, a reflection of the radical changes the proposal would make in fiscal policy.

Under the proposal, fixed targets would be set for deficit reductions through fiscal 1991, and the president would be required to impose proportional cuts in spending to

meet the targets if Congress fell short.

Proposed modifications from House Democrats are expected to include allowing greater spending flexibility during recessions, limiting presidential discretion in making cuts, and requiring more cutbacks before next year's elections, when Republicans are expected to be hard-pressed to retain control of the Senate.

The House Ways and Means Committee agreed Tuesday to allow a new loophole in a proposed tax overhaul plan. Under the exception, taxpayers who did not itemize deductions would be allowed to continue to write off charitable contributions that exceeded \$100.

The panel then postponed work on its tax overhaul plan for at least a week, and several congressmen said prospects for overall House approval were dimming.

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## Mayor Assails Aides' Role in MOVE Crisis

Goode Says He Was Misinformed in Showdown With Philadelphia Radicals

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Mayor W. Wilson Goode has said for the first time that his subordinates misled, misinformed and disobeyed him in the city's confrontation with the radical group MOVE.

Testifying Tuesday for the second day before a panel he appointed to investigate the confrontation, Mr. Goode said he was mistaken to rely on subordinates in the crisis, which ended with the destruction of a neighborhood on May 13.

"Knowing what I know now, I certainly would be more of a hands-on kind of person," said Mr. Goode, who campaigned on his experience as a problem-solver and as an efficient manager. "I certainly would pose more specific type of questions."

Immediately after the siege, in which the police bombed the MOVE house, the mayor repeatedly accepted "full responsibility" for the city's actions.

Mr. Goode said he did not take an active part in planning the assault until a few minutes after 6 P.M. on May 13, about 13 hours after the siege of the MOVE house began and about 30 minutes after the police dropped a bomb on it, starting a fire.

"I gave my first order of the day; 'Put the fire out,'" he said.

"I went through very deep emotions at that time," Mr. Goode added. "I cried because I knew at that point that lives would be lost and I knew that homes would be de-

stroyed and I knew, that despite all of our good intentions, we had on our hands an absolute disaster."

The fire destroyed 61 row houses in the middle-class neighborhood, leaving 250 people homeless, and killed 11 people in the MOVE house, including four children.

The mayor said he thought that the police commissioner, Gregory J. Sambor, had violated his order to fight the fire. Mr. Sambor has said he ordered firefighters to take cover because shooting was continuing from inside the house and he did not want to endanger their lives.

Mr. Goode appointed the 11-member commission after his administration was criticized for its handling of the crisis. He charged it with investigating and reporting on "what happened, how it happened and why it happened." The questioning of the mayor is considered critical in establishing the credibility of the panel's inquiry, which has been likened by the city's police association to "the palace guard investigating the king."

Under questioning by commission members, Mr. Goode said he thought he had managed the crisis well with the information he had at the time. But he said he realized in retrospect that his subordinates had not given him enough data to make proper decisions. Mr. Goode said he was first asked for permission to use the bomb on the MOVE house 17 minutes before it was dropped from a helicopter. He granted the permission.



W. Wilson Goode

The mayor said he was not told and did not ask for details of the planned assault and did not know that the use of explosives was part of the original attack plan. He also said at least two direct orders had been disobeyed.

Mr. Goode said he assumed in the confrontation that the city managing director at the time, Leo A. Brooks, would tell him "if there was anything unusual happening." But Mr. Brooks did not tell him the assault was failing or that the police had changed plans, Mr. Goode said.

"I think the mayor has to rely on his experts," said Mr. Goode, who watched the beginning of the confrontation on television in his home, 36 blocks north of the MOVE house. He added that as a

layman he did not think he should assume direct command even though he could hear what "sounded like a war zone out there — a lot of firing."

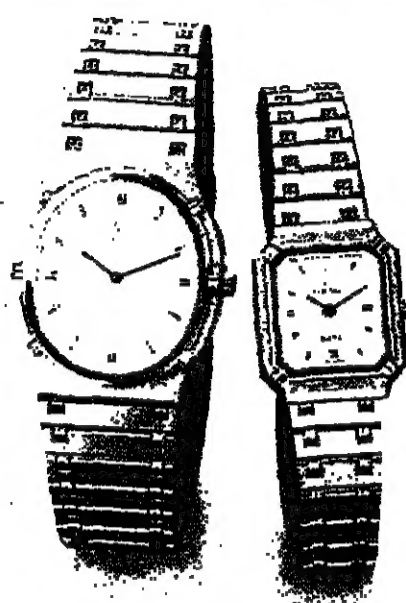
Mr. Goode also said that Mr. Sambor had violated his order not to involve police officers in the assault who might hold what the mayor called a "grudge" from participating in a confrontation with the radical group at another MOVE house in 1978. Several officers involved in that siege participated in the assault this year.

In the 1978 confrontation, a police officer was killed and four officers and four firefighters were injured, some seriously. Nine members of MOVE were convicted of third-degree murder in the slaying and sentenced to long prison terms.

Three years later, other members of the radical group began moving into the house on Osage Avenue and harassing their neighbors in an attempt to pressure city officials to negotiate the release of imprisoned members. They had set up loudspeakers, over which they broadcast diatribes, using profanities and threatening the lives of the mayor and President Ronald Reagan.

At least one survivor of the May confrontation, a 13-year-old boy, has said that the police fired at the burning house. That has led the district attorney to investigate whether there was a conspiracy by the police to kill members of the radical group.

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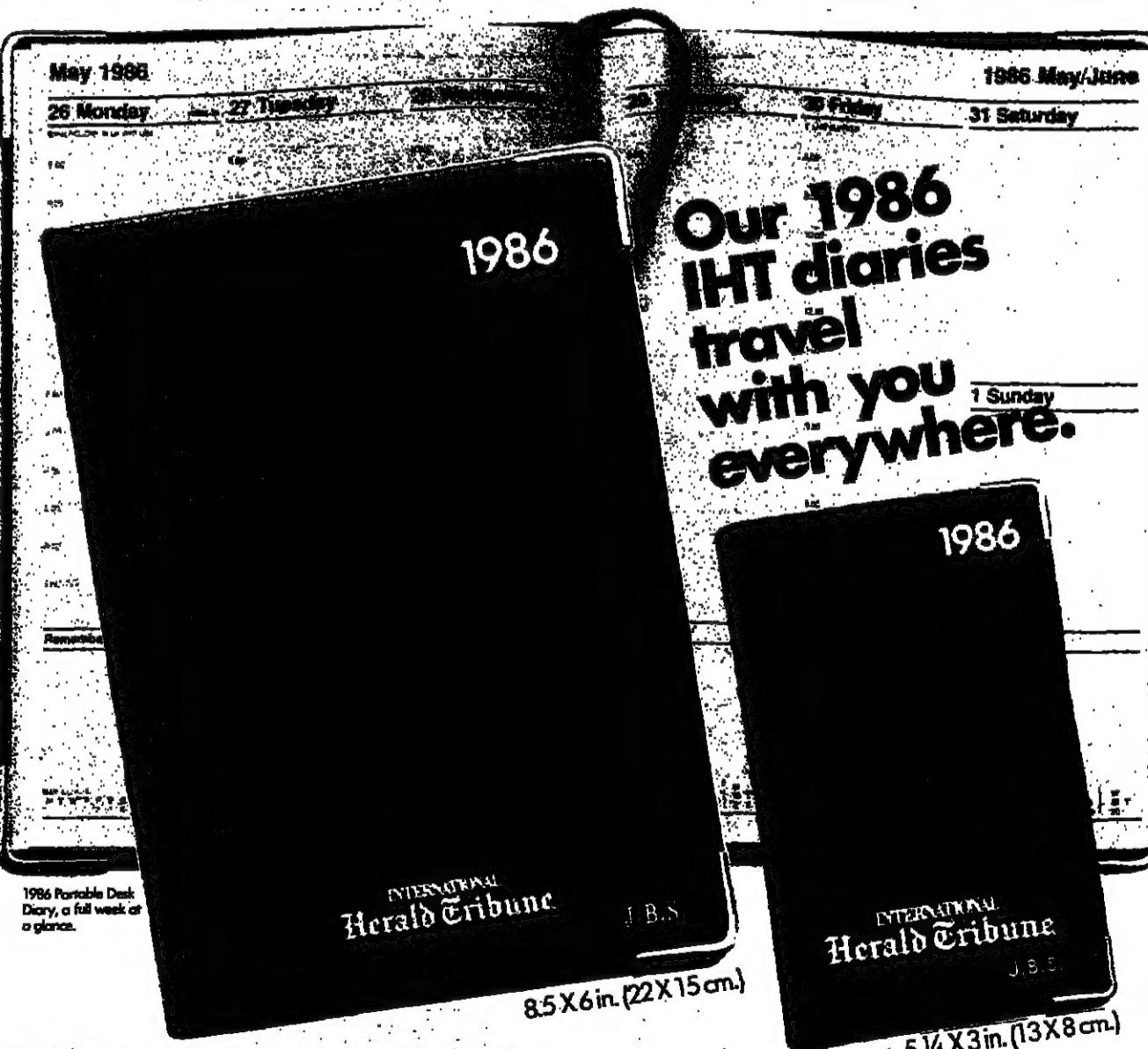
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## Pyongyang Book Praising Kim's Son May Provide a Clue on Succession

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — The announcement of an English-language biography of the son of Kim Il Sung may provide a clue to a forthcoming change of command in North Korea, analysts say.

An advertisement in The New York Times described a two-volume biography of Kim Jong Il, 42, calling him a "great hero" and a "great leader." Until now, only Kim Il Sung, 72, who has ruled the Communist half of the Korean peninsula for 40 years, has been described as the "great leader."

"It appears that Kim Il Sung is trying to inflate the image of his son as his successor," Donald Zagoria, of Hunter College in New York, said Tuesday.

The advertisement, which appeared last week, declared that "Korea has given birth to one more great hero: Great leader, Kim Jong Il, the book you have been waiting for, is now on sale." It did not say where the book was on sale, and North Korean diplomats at the United Nations mission could not say where a copy could be obtained.

Sorinsha, the book's Japanese publisher, said 6,000 copies were printed for an organization of Koreans living in Japan, which apparently intends to sell them by mail.

"This book would put a lot of Americans to sleep," said Mr. Zagoria, a specialist on North Korea, who ordered his copy direct from Pyongyang.

## U.S. Debates Resuming Aid to Angolan Guerrillas

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is in the midst of a policy review on whether to resume U.S. military aid to the non-Communist guerrillas fighting Angola's Marxist government, according to congressional and intelligence sources.

The review has touched off an interagency debate that pits the administration's global strategists, intent upon showing U.S. resolve against the Soviet military role in Angola, against "regionalists," who fear U.S. aid to the guerrillas will end U.S. efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the dispute over South-West Africa.

The territory, also known as Namibia, is controlled by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions for its independence.

Opponents of such a policy say an open U.S. alignment with Mr. Savimbi's organization will inevitably draw Washington into a closer

alliance with white-ruled South Africa and undermine the administration's efforts to pressure Pretoria to reform its apartheid system. South Africa is presently the main supplier of arms and the conduit for other outside military aid to UNITA.

At least two meetings chaired by the National Security Council have been held. A Special National Intelligence Estimate, an in-depth study by the various branches of the intelligence community, is under way to determine the Soviet role, intentions and prospects in Angola, according to intelligence and congressional sources.

At issue is whether the United States should provide either military or humanitarian aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi.

The guerrillas, fighting in southern Angola, have been under heavy pressure from the Soviet-supplied and Cuban-aided forces of the Marxist government. A subsidiary question is whether this aid should be through covert or overt U.S. channels.

Sources said this month that both the CIA and Pentagon seemed to favor covert military aid like that to the rebels in Afghanistan.

Also being studied is the possible imposition of a trade embargo, affecting either U.S. exports to Angola, the importation of Angolan oil,

or both, a step being urged on the administration by conservative Republican groups like the Conservative Caucus and the American Security Council.

The interagency review is being carried out under the auspices of the National Security Council. The Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon and the NSC staff strongly support military aid, while the State Department is said to be just as vehemently opposing any shift from the current U.S. policy of no assistance at all.

"We still don't think providing arms is the way to do it," said a State Department spokesman, adding, "We think negotiations is the way out."

He was referring to U.S. efforts to resolve through negotiations the twin problems of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and independence for Namibia. There are now said to be as many as 35,000 Cuban troops in Angola, up 5,000 from last year.

An administration decision to ask Congress for overt assistance is likely to touch off another bitter debate there similar to the one over U.S. aid to anti-Communist forces, known as the "contras," in Nicaragua.

In 1976 Congress banned aid to Mr. Savimbi's organization after it was discovered that the CIA was secretly funneling more than \$30



Jonas Savimbi

interview that the organization's top priority was anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons to counter the Angolan government's jet fighters, helicopter gunships and tanks recently supplied by the Soviet Union.

He said \$50 million in military aid would be more useful than \$100 million in humanitarian aid.

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## Peres in U.S. Amid Fading Hopes for Peace Talks

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel arrived Wednesday in Washington amid doubts that peace talks would begin anytime soon among the Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians.

According to Middle East experts, the obstacles remain about as they were before the recent round of terrorism and reprisal that included the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro.

The atmosphere created here when the four hijackers murdered an American aboard the ship has worked against efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organization to gain acceptability in American eyes.

In the short run at least, this seems likely to lend support to Israel's desire to exclude the PLO from talks.

"I am quite content that this happened before negotiations started," Mr. Peres said Saturday in an interview. "It makes everything much more clear. The only conclusion is that Arafat has not changed. Everyone was talking to us about PLO moderation, moderation. We started to think, 'Maybe,

## U.K. Says PLO Talks Still Possible

Reuters

LONDON — A British Foreign Office minister met Wednesday with King Hussein of Jordan as officials indicated Britain was still open to a Jordanian-led initiative that would include the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain's position on the initiative was unchanged and that a meeting that included PLO representatives could take place under the "right conditions."

Britain said it canceled a meeting Monday with a joint Jordanian-PLO delegation after one of the two PLO representatives rejected the conditions by refusing to accept part of an agreed statement that specifically recognized Israel's right to exist.

Yasser Arafat is chairman of the PLO.

Mr. Peres's Labor Party has long been interested in talks with King Hussein of Jordan over the future of the West Bank and Gaza, hoping to exchange territory for a peace treaty. But the king has insisted on including Palestinians in a negotiating team. He also wants an international conference to legitimize any talks.

Mr. Peres seems prepared to accommodate Hussein on the proposal for an international conference. The Israeli prime minister reportedly intends to suggest to President Ronald Reagan that a conference be called. It would include the Soviet Union and other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the Jordanians and Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza, but not the PLO.

One difficulty in starting negotiations has been a relative lack of vigorous, high-level effort, on the part of the United States, according to Middle East specialists.

Most of the work on the issue has been handled by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for the Near East and South Asia, who is at too low a level, according to one of his predecessors, Harold H. Saunders, now at the American Enterprise Institute.

"I think we ought to play a more active role at a higher political level," said Mr. Saunders, who served in the Carter administration. "With all due respect for Richard Murphy, unless you give it some pretty high political backing, you can't do very much."

Rashid Khalidi, an assistant professor of political science at Columbia University with close contacts in the PLO, said Mr. Arafat won approval last summer from his associates for endorsing coexistence with Israel after a meeting between Mr. Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Such a meeting could take place only if it would lead to direct negotiations, an American official said. But Palestinians believe the United States has reneged on a virtual commitment, Mr. Khalidi said, and this has led to bitterness and an upsurge in terrorism.

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## New Conservative Journal Aims To Alter U.S. Foreign Policy

By Sidney Blumenthal

WASHINGTON — The first issue of *The National Interest*, a magazine produced by an influential group of neoconservatives, reflects an attempt to produce a fervently ideological foreign policy. The neoconservatives, who are "neo" by virtue of being former liberals, believe that their writings helped prepare the groundwork for the 1980 election victory of President Ronald Reagan. According to the publication's co-editor, Owen Harries, *The National Interest* will help instruct a benighted administration that has "a conspicuous void" at its center.

### Prizewinner Takes Aim at U.S. Deficit

United Press International  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Franco Modigliani, who was awarded the 1985 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, has described the Reagan administration's handling of the federal deficit as "disastrous."

The deficit "offsets savings by people and leaves less money for investment," said Dr. Modigliani, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He delivered his remarks Tuesday at a news conference after learning that he had won the award.

He predicted that the deficit, which was estimated at about \$210 billion for the 1985 fiscal year, would "be costly to the younger generation" and recommended that President Ronald Reagan raise taxes and cut military spending.

"The government deficit is a disastrous policy," he said.

[Dr. Modigliani's comments drew a sharp retort from Mr. Reagan's chief economist, Beryl W. Sprinkel. The Associated Press reported from Washington, "I'm sorry to say that, even though he happens to have a Nobel prize, he happens to be wrong on that front," said Mr. Sprinkel, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers.

"There are people in this world who want bigger government," he said. "They have a perfect right to believe in larger government. I don't happen to be one. Neither does the president."

Dr. Modigliani, an Italian native who became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1946, was awarded the prize for his "pioneering analyses of saving and financial markets."

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences praised him for his study of household saving habits, calling it an ideal tool for analyzing pension plans.

Dr. Modigliani said he hoped his award would help focus attention on the federal deficit, adding: "I think now maybe, I will speak with a louder voice."

He said that his 30 years of research on savings contradicted a previous assumption that only the wealthy put money aside. Instead, he said, he found that everyone tries to save extra income for major expenditures and for retirement.

Dr. Modigliani and his wife, Serena, were honored with a champagne toast by his colleagues, including Paul A. Samuelson, who won the economics prize in 1970.

He said he learned he had won the award when he received a telephone call early Tuesday morning.

"To be awakened at 7 A.M. by the secretary of the academy is the best alarm clock I've had in a long time," Dr. Modigliani said.

### U.S. Aide Quoted On Vietnam POWs

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, told businessmen that he believes that some of the 2,500 Americans still listed as missing in action in Indochina are alive and in Vietnamese hands, according to a former Republican congressman.

John LeBoutillier of New York, who served on a House of Representatives task force on prisoners of war from 1981 to 1983, said that Mr. McFarlane also said that the administration had failed to re-organize an intelligence network in Vietnam to help verify numerous alleged sightings of POWs.

Mr. LeBoutillier said he recorded and later transcribed Mr. McFarlane's comments, made Oct. 9 at a gathering of business executives and political consultants that was sponsored by the columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

"war of ideology" to create what he calls a "New Republican Party." Mr. Kristol's credentials are considerable. He is the intellectual tutor to Representative Jack F. Kemp, a New York Republican viewed as a potential presidential

### NEWS ANALYSIS

candidate in 1988. Mr. Kristol also has been indispensable to the creation of the supply-side economics movement through his influence with conservative foundations, his editorship of *The Public Interest* magazine, and his columns for *The Wall Street Journal*.

"If there's going to be a new Republican Party," Mr. Kristol said, "then it will need a foreign policy to match." He said the function of *The National Interest* was "to come up with principles and ideas."

While "the basic conflict of our time—that between the U.S.S.R. and the United States—is ideological," he wrote, the prevailing U.S. ideology is "naïve and utopian," tragically inadequate in the world struggle.

He defines that ideology as "liberal internationalism," which was articulated by President Woodrow Wilson and is based on the notions of self-determination and international law.

Mr. Kristol writes that liberal internationalism is a "myth" that was shattered by the Vietnam War. According to him, the war provoked three reactions.

First, he wrote, liberal internationalism was transformed into a self-loathing "isolationism" that stressed human rights and "American subordination to international organizations," as reflected in the Carter administration.

Then, there was a revival of "old-fashioned, nationalist isolationism," the dominant outlook of the Defense Department and other key parts of the Reagan administration.

Finally, a "nationalist-unilateralist" tendency has appeared, Mr. Kristol said. It is characterized by disdain for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance with ungrateful Europeans and by an eagerness to go it alone.

"This new conservatism," he wrote, "is self-consciously ideological," especially when it comes to "the basic conflict" with the Russians. Mr. Kristol said the United States "should aim to win" that conflict "instead of pursuing a defensive policy that sees stalemate as the goal."

Mr. Kristol has assembled an impressive force for his war of ideology. *The National Interest's* board of directors includes prominent Republicans such as Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of

state; Martin S. Feldstein, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. representative to the United Nations.

The board also boasts well-known figures associated with the Democratic Party, including Samuel P. Huntington, a former National Security Council staff member; and Charles Krauthammer, a former speechwriter for Walter F. Mondale and a senior editor of the *New Republic* magazine.

Over a period of decades, the neoconservatives have moved across the political spectrum from left to right. At every juncture, Mr. Kristol says, they have been propelled by a feeling of disillusionment.

Initially, they were disillusioned with the dream of Soviet Russia. Then they were disillusioned with liberalism. "A neoconservative," said Mr. Kristol in a well-known formulation, "is a liberal nudged by reality." Now the neoconservatives believe they have been nudged by Mr. Reagan.

As they see it, Mr. Reagan's foreign policy has produced a series of dismaying events. Although the president has denounced the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," he ended sanctions against Poland, lifted the Soviet grain embargo, dissonantly withdrew from Lebanon, and did business with Shiite Moslems who took hostages.

Those episodes may be a prelude, in the neoconservatives' view, to the greatest betrayal of all: a debilitating arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, the moral equivalent of appeasement. That possibility fills them with desperate urgency.

"Virtually any politician whose career is in its last years," said Mr. Harries, "is going to be extraordinarily tempted to play it for history."

He contends that despite Mr. Reagan's "general attitudes and instincts," he is held captive by the "old foreign policy establishment," including the Council on Foreign Relations, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Foreign Affairs and Foreign Policy magazines and the State Department.

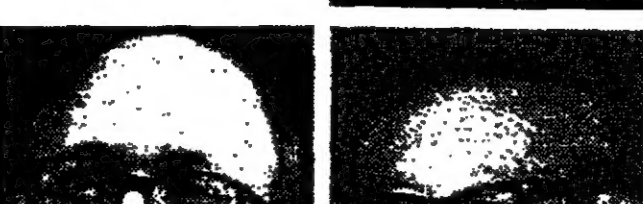
Mr. Harries said the president has failed to arm himself with people who would provide "countervailing advice" and that none of the neoconservatives "has been ideally placed."

Perhaps from a magazine, Mr. Harries reasoned, the neoconservatives can "fill this conceptual void."

Mr. Harries is an Englishman turned Australian who was the foreign policy adviser to Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian



Clockwise, from top, are Irving Kristol, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Henry A. Kissinger and Martin S. Feldstein.



prime minister. He first came to the attention of American neoconservatives when he denounced the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization while serving as Australia's UNESCO representative and supported the U.S. withdrawal from the agency.

His co-editor is Robert W. Tucker, a professor at Johns Hopkins

## Reagan Sees Space Shield As a 'Moral' Obligation

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — President Ronald Reagan has declared that the administration views a U.S. space shield against nuclear weapons as a moral obligation that would improve the prospects for an arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

"This program is an historic turning point," Mr. Reagan told an enthusiastic Republican audience Tuesday in Boise, Idaho, referring to his space arms program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"We will not bargain this research and testing program away," he said, adding:

"For the first time, energy and resources are being put to use in an attempt to find new technology that is aimed at saving lives. If we are successful, it will improve the opportunity for arms reduction because missiles, no longer the ultimate weapon they are today, will be more negotiable."

Mr. Reagan's comments, on a daylong swing to raise money for Republican Senate incumbents in Idaho and Wisconsin, were some of his most pointed so far in defending the program.

Addressing Republican fundraising rallies in Boise, during the day and in Milwaukee Tuesday night, Mr. Reagan referred to the space effort as "moral."

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has criticized the American space program as a destabilizing factor and indicated that major reductions in nuclear arsenals were unlikely unless the United States scrapped the program.

Some members of Congress and military analysts have said that the development of a space shield could increase the chance of nuclear war.

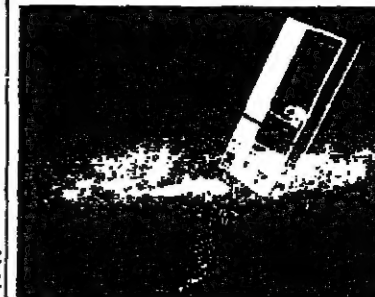
### NATO Support Urged

Delegates to a NATO parliamentary assembly have voted overwhelmingly in support of a proposal that allows further research in Mr. Reagan's space program, United Press International reported from San Francisco.

The delegates to the annual North Atlantic Assembly voted, 91-12, Tuesday in favor of the resolution.

The resolution urged members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to support the project and encouraged "agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the technical definitions of the forms of research permissible under terms of the ABM treaty."

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## U.S. Servicemen Told to Hide Identity Overseas

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. armed forces have instructed military personnel to conceal their identities as much as possible when traveling abroad in areas of high risk to protect them from terrorists.

The Marine Corps, for instance, has advised marines to obtain civilian passports, hide military identification cards, cover tattoos, wear nondescript clothes and to take other "prudent, common-sense actions."

Those instructions were sent out from Marine Corps headquarters last month after the murder of a U.S. Navy diver aboard the *Trans World Airlines* plane hijacked to Beirut in June and the killing of four Marine embassy guards in El Salvador in July.

Naval officers said the navy had sent out a similar message insisting that navy personnel travel on U.S. military aircraft as much as possible. It said that tourist passports would be used unless forbidden by the nation to be visited. Navy personnel were also instructed to hide their identities.

A spokesman for the air force said that service had warned airmen to take similar precautions.

The army sent its message to all 780,000 of its soldiers, a spokesman said, but he declined to make a copy available even though it was unclassified. A spokesman said it followed the same format as the messages to the other services.

Since the bombing of a Marine Corps barracks in Lebanon two years ago, there has been a gradual tightening of security at U.S. military bases around the world, according to officers here and outside Washington.

Concrete barriers have been placed across roads leading to buildings that might be targets of terrorist attack. At some bases, quick reaction forces to repel an attack have been strengthened.

But the officers acknowledged that attention to better security has been spotty. Visitors to military installations around Washington, for instance, can still walk into some buildings unchecked.

The Marine Corps message advised that "all international travelers should consider purchasing tourist passports at their own expense." When planning trips, "arrangements should be made without noting military rank." Baggage should not identify the owner as a military person.

Documents identifying the traveler's association with the U.S. government should be placed in checked baggage, the message said. "Distinctive military items" such

as high-gloss shoes, flight watches and military rings should not be worn, the message said, nor should cowboy hats and belt buckles that make Americans stand out.

"Tattoos can identify a person as a marine," the message said, "but bandages or long-sleeve shirts will provide initial concealment."

Marines were advised, after boarding a plane, to "Look for a hiding place within arm's reach to conceal items. Prepare a plan to dispose of or explain documents carried but not sanitized."

### Austrian Police Seize Heroin

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Austrian police said Wednesday they have seized 60.5 kilograms (133 pounds) of heroin and arrested 21 people in what is believed to be one of the biggest seizures of the drug in Europe.

The seizure took place in a warehouse in the city of Vienna, police said. The heroin was found in 100 small packages.

The police said they had received information from a confidential source that the heroin was being stored in the warehouse.

The police said they had searched the warehouse and found the heroin in 100 small packages. The packages were found in a room that was used for storage.

The police said they had arrested 21 people in connection with the seizure. The arrests took place in Vienna and in other parts of Austria.

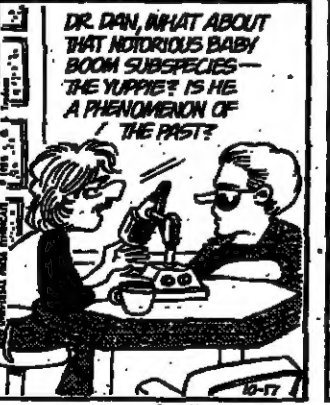
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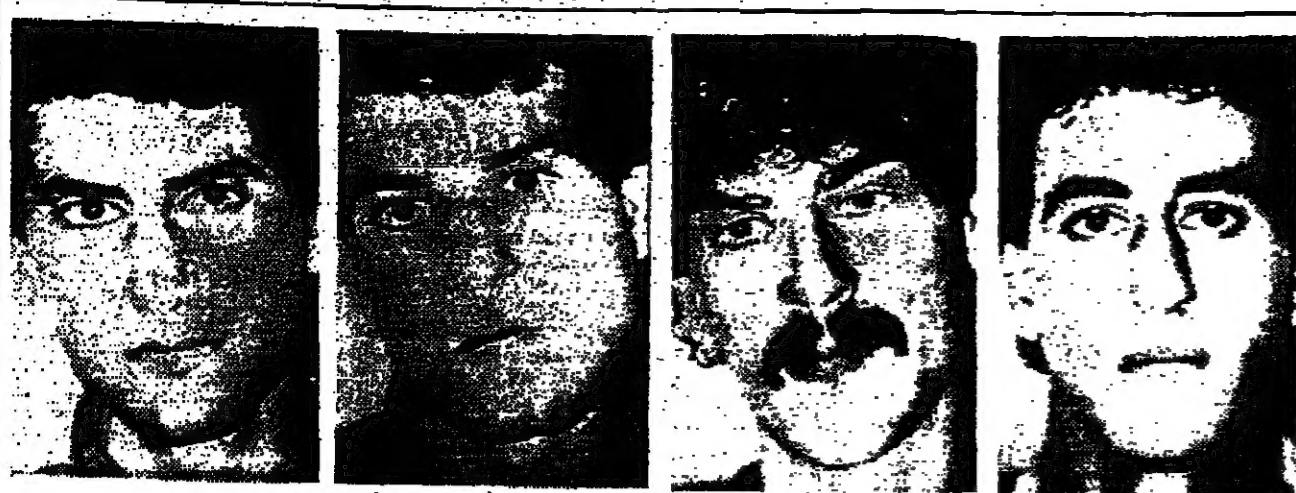
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The Columbia Broadcasting System in the United States has identified these four men, held in Italy, as being among those accused of hijacking the Italian

cruise ship, the Achille Lauro. They are, from left, Majed Youssef al-Malaki, Abdel Atif Ibrahim Fatayer, Hammad Ali Abdulla, and Hallah Abdulla al-Hassan.

## Arafat Is Seen Losing Ground on Both Sides

(Continued from Page 1)

Tel Aviv University, was by turning over Mr. Kinghoffer's body. "The Syrians could have buried the body, and no one would have known the difference."

It is clear, said Asiel Merari, an Israeli expert on terrorism at Tel Aviv University, that the Syrians are "enjoying the fallout from the Achille Lauro incident even more than Israel."

"They did not produce the body because they have suddenly developed a sense of morality," he said. "It just all serves their purposes so well."

"They don't like Arafat," Mr. Merari continued, "and they don't like the way Jordan and Egypt have tried to bring him into a dialogue with the Americans. Delivering the body is a way for the Syrians to drive another nail into Arafat's coffin."

Commentaries in the Syrian press supported this analysis, arguing that the Achille Lauro incident and the British refusal to meet the two PLO representatives only served to expose the futility of the "moderate," U.S.-oriented approach of Mr. Arafat, King Hussein of Jordan and Mr. Mubarak, as opposed to the hard-line, nationalist approach of Syria.

While the Syrians have tried to use the events of the last week to help ruin Mr. Arafat's diplomatic

standing, the Jordanians have viewed the events as a catastrophe. The signal the Jordanians seem to have decided to send the PLO chairman is that if he does not get his house in order and pursue a consistent diplomatic line, he can stop looking to Amman to escort him into the peace process.

The Jordanian signal came in the form of a communiqué issued by a senior official in Amman after Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, announced that he would not be meeting in London with the two PLO representatives because they refused to sign a previously agreed-upon statement renouncing violence and accepting Israel's right to exist.

A spokesman for Mr. Arafat declared that the PLO never had agreed to sign such an explicit statement as a condition for the talks. That view might have been widely accepted had not Jordan issued a statement that supported the British interpretation and discredited the PLO explanation.

### Mitterrand Arrives in Rio

*The Associated Press*  
RIO DE JANEIRO — President François Mitterrand of France arrived Wednesday on the third day of an official visit to Brazil.

## Lebanese Factions Work On a Draft of Accord

*Reuters*  
BEIRUT — A draft accord calling for gradual abolition of Lebanon's Christian-dominated sectarian power-sharing system appeared Wednesday to give fresh impetus to Syria's drive to end 10 years of fighting between rival Christian and Muslim militias.

Christian, Shiite Muslim and Druze militia representatives agreed Tuesday night on draft proposals for political reforms at talks in Damascus with the Syrian vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, as the host, a source close to one of the Muslim militias said Wednesday.

The draft accord will be made public in about a week, after constitutional advisers have reviewed it, the source said. A national congress would then be convened to approve it.

The source said a three-year transitional period would lead to an end to the power-sharing system that has favored the Christian minority.

In the interim, the Christian 6-5 advantage in the 99-seat parliament would be removed, the source said. Deputies would be appointed until Lebanon was peaceful enough for elections to be held. They would be the first since 1972.

Other reforms envisage a redistribution of the powers of the president and prime minister; changes

in the cabinet system and the creation of a senate, the source said. The army, now largely split along sectarian lines, would be reorganized and rehabilitated, the source added.

President Amin Gemayel, who has been criticized by all three militias, was expected to discuss the draft Friday with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, official sources said.

After visiting Mr. Gemayel on Tuesday, Lebanon's prime minister, Rashid Karami, said his cabinet would meet Thursday for the first time since Aug. 22.

The agenda will include last week's Syrian Army takeover of the northern port of Tripoli after three weeks of fighting between Muslim fundamentalists and Syrian-backed leftist militias, he said.

The deployment signaled Syrian determination to end militia rule throughout the country.

The Christian Lebanese Forces militia, which strongly opposed Syria's role in Lebanon until Elie Hobeika became its leader in May, recently has begun cooperating closely with Damascus.

Mr. Hobeika is expected to visit Damascus on Monday. Muslim militia sources did not rule out reports from Damascus that he would meet with Lebanon's Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, and the Druze chief, Walid Jumblatt, to seal the draft accord.

## West German, Americans Win Prizes in Physics, Chemistry

(Continued from Page 1)  
level and see how molecules change their structure under various conditions. Nobel officials said the work of the Americans has been instrumental in the development of hundreds of drugs.

Crystal structure is determined by generating a three-dimensional picture of the positions of the atoms, the announcement of the award said. The picture maps the electron density within the crystal.

X-rays are used to generate the picture, and scientists need to know how much the ray waves are displaced in relation to each other, the award said. The degree of their displacement is affected by electron density, it said.

Professor Hauptman and Professor Karle were said to have developed equation systems related to the limits of such displacement and worked out a procedure for solving their equations.

The Americans will share a cash award of 1.8 million Swedish kronor, the equivalent of about \$225,000. The winners of the Nobel awards receive them Dec. 10 in ceremonies in Oslo and Stockholm.

Professor von Klitzing is a professor at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research.

"His discoveries are of great importance for the next generation of electronic components," said Professor Sig Lundqvist, chairman of the Nobel physics committee.

Semiconductors carry electricity to perform complex functions in

modern electronic devices and are essential to computers and communication equipment.

Professor von Klitzing's discovery permits much more precise measurement of electrical resistance, according to Professor Carl Nordling, another member of the Nobel physics jury.

The discovery also makes possible more accurate testing of theories about electronic movements within atoms, he said.

The Hall effect, which was discovered more than 100 years ago, has to do with deflection of electrons in an electrical current passing through a metal strip if a magnetic field is applied.

Under extremely low temperatures and extremely strong magnetic influence electrons can be forced into "ordered movement," the Nobel announcement said.

By quantizing the movement, Professor von Klitzing brought it into the realm of quantum physics, a 20th-century theory that amounts of energy change in small, discrete quantities.

The Nobel committee said that for the last decade it had been suspected that so-called "Hall conductivity" could change in steps with changes in the magnetic field, producing quantized conductivity.

"It was not expected, however, that the quantization rule would apply with a high accuracy," the announcement said.

Professor von Klitzing's experimental demonstration in 1980 that it did was a "great surprise."

## Body Found In Syria Is Klinghoffer

(Continued from Page 1)

States did not know if Mr. Arafat had been involved.

Egypt allowed Mr. Abbas and the four hijackers to leave the country on an Egyptian airliner, but U.S. F-14 jet fighters forced the plane to land in Sicily. Mr. Abbas was permitted by Italy to fly to Yugoslavia, and he has since left there despite U.S. requests for his extradition.

The Justice Department has named Mr. Abbas as a conspirator in the hijacking and hostage-taking.

The Reagan administration is urging Italy to extradite the four Palestinians to the United States so they can be tried for the murder of Mr. Klinghoffer.

Judicial sources in Italy say the pirates have denied killing anyone. (AP, Reuters)

### Anti-U.S. Protests in Cairo

Hundreds of university students defied a government ban and demonstrated Wednesday against the United States and Israel. United Press International reported from Cairo.

President Hosni Mubarak met with opposition leaders to discuss relations with the two nations.

Mr. Mubarak's meeting with members of all five opposition parties was his first in two years.

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## SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Folding Lens Used in Cataract Surgery

A new lens that can be folded and inserted into the eye through a tiny cut following cataract surgery is safer than the implant now in use and significantly reduces recovery time, according to Dr. Jerome Levy and Dr. Anthony Pisciagno of the New York Eye Surgery Center.

The experimental silicone Elastic Lens can be implanted through an incision one-third the size of the cut required for the standard hard lens, the doctors said at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in San Francisco.

In another development, a specially designed ophthalmoscope at the Yale Eye Center is being used for early detection of glaucoma, a buildup of pressure in the eyeball that can damage the optic nerve. It uses a topographical analyzer and a stereoscopic camera to create and photograph a color-coded topographical map of the eye, and is expected to help detect the disease in its early, symptomless stages, when proper treatment may prevent the loss of sight. (UPI, NYT)

## Drug for Open-Heart Surgery Tested

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A new drug may prevent potentially dangerous increases in heart activity during surgery, a team of Emory University researchers reported.

Dr. Larry Newsome said the new drug, esmolol, is a member of the family of drugs called beta blockers, currently used to treat patients with heart disease and high blood pressure.

Dr. Newsome noted that the drugs now in use in coronary artery bypass operations to control increases in heart rate and blood pressure remain active for long periods after the surgery and may produce serious side effects. He said esmolol has a period of activity lasting only a matter of minutes. If undesired side effects should occur with esmolol, an anesthesiologist has only to stop its delivery and wait a few minutes for the complications to vanish.

## U. S. Plans Improved Wind Forecasts

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is planning a \$12-million network of 30 experimental radar stations that would track winds up to an altitude of 10 miles (16 kilometers) over nine states in central United States.

The network, which is expected to improve the reliability of weather forecasting in an area unusually vulnerable to tornadoes and other fast-forming storms, could eventually be extended to the entire country.

## Polymer Tested for Bone Fractures

SALT LAKE CITY (UPI) — Athletes and elderly people may benefit from a new technique for treating broken bones that involves the use of polymer clamps and plates instead of metal devices, researchers report.

Dr. A. U. Daniels, associate professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Utah Health Sciences Center, said laboratory tests were nearly complete and that he planned to start experiments on animals this winter. He said it would be several years before the new devices could be tried on humans.

The researcher said the polymer clamp or plate is strong and stiff enough to hold a broken bone in place but designed so that it will later be absorbed by the body. The polymer plate has two advantages, he said: more complete healing than with metal plates and screws and the elimination of the second operation needed to remove such devices.

## Gonorrhea Strain Needs Costly Drugs

ATLANTA (UPI) — A gonorrhea strain highly resistant to penicillin is becoming entrenched in certain areas of the United States, forcing doctors to switch to far more expensive drugs, federal health officials said.

Dr. Jonathan Zenilman of the national Centers for Disease Control said the resistant strain is encountered more and more frequently by physicians in at least three areas — South Florida, New York City and Los Angeles. "In certain parts of the country, penicillin as the drug of choice is becoming a thing of the past," he said. "There's a potential for that to happen in other areas because of an increase in PPNG."

PPNG is the medical abbreviation for penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, a type of organism that produces an enzyme that destroys the therapeutic effects of penicillin. Since the first case of PPNG was imported into the United States in 1976, transmission has spread to virtually all states and represents more than 1.5 percent of the total cases nationally.

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

WITH a blast of exhaust smoke and an ear-splitting howl, a three-ton robot came to life in a workshop at Ohio State University last week.

One of its six elephantine legs, powerful enough to crush an automobile but gentle enough to manipulate a fragile cardboard box, took a few dummy strides in its latest series of tests, practicing the movements that will eventually enable the robot to walk.

The builders of Ohio State's Adaptive Suspension Vehicle, (ASV) which has so far cost \$5 million and nearly two decades of research and development, believe it is almost ready to lumber out of the laboratory.

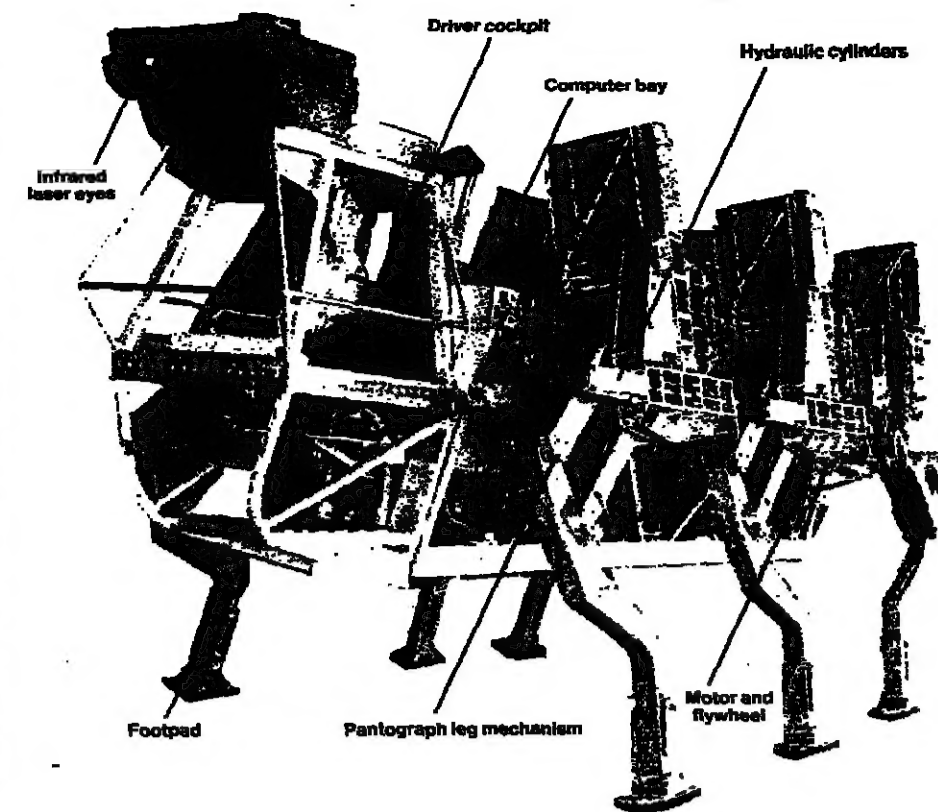
The project began as a research exercise for developing the theory of robotics, and in the early years, financial support came mainly from the National Science Foundation. But because a large walking robot has obvious military potential, the Defense Department has been the main supporter of the project since 1980.

Controlled partly by a battery of computers and partly by a human driver, the robot will walk as no machine has ever walked before.

As large as a dinosaur but with the agility and balance of a crab or insect, it will maneuver through forests, bogs and desert sand, up and down steep hills, across ditches up to nine feet (2.7 meters) wide and over obstacles up to seven feet high. Scanning its path with infrared laser "eyes," the 17-foot-long machine will plan each step it takes, looking for footholds, avoiding holes and making the best of whatever terrain it has to cover.

LIKE a bat, the robot will use acoustic echoes to gauge the proximity of neighboring objects. Pressure sensors in its footpads will inform its computer brain of the nature of the ground it is covering, and a gyroscopic balance sensor will serve the same purpose as an animal's vestibular system. The robot is expected to be as sure-footed as a camel, stronger than an elephant and a good deal smarter than the insects on whose mode of locomotion it is partly based.

To the Ohio State professors, Robert B. McGhee and Kenneth J. Waldron, who have devoted much of their careers to the robot and its antecedents, the six-legged walker embodies discoveries that have significantly advanced the fields of robotics, computer control, biology, anatomy and even medicine. Systems developed for use in robot walking machines have found im-



portant applications in prosthetic limbs for human patients.

Nonetheless, the robot may be the precursor of machines so interesting to the U. S. Defense Department that the project is now financed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

"The Army has estimated that about 50 percent of the earth's land surface is inaccessible to all conventional vehicles, whether they run on wheels or tracks," Dr. McGhee said in an interview. "That's one of the reasons the armed forces are interested in the ASV — a vehicle that can walk anywhere."

Unlike early experimental walking machines, this one is built for rough field use, carrying its own motor and accessories. Motive force is supplied by a 70-horsepower motorcycle engine whose energy is stored by spinning a 100-pound (45-kilogram) flywheel to a speed of more than 12,000 revolutions per minute. The flywheel, in turn, powers a score of hydraulic actuators that move the various joints of each of the machine's legs. The vehicle's top speed will be only eight miles an hour (13 kilometers an hour).

But it could go where the nimble tank or off-road vehicle would bog down, and it could be adapted to move and fight on its own, without a human driver or crew. Cur-

rent DARPA-financed research at Ohio State and Carnegie-Mellon University, Martin Marietta Aerospace and other institutions seeks to perfect the computer programs and hardware needed to make a vehicle fully "autonomous" — capable of running cross-country or along roads without human aid.

Dr. McGhee envisions many non-military uses for walkers. In arctic tundra, where tractor treads cause irreparable damage to local plant life, mechanical legs would provide the least harmful form of traction, he said. Walkers could also replace less maneuverable robots working in such hazardous environments as the interior of nuclear reactors.

Improvements in the computer technology of the Soviet Union have led to important advances in Soviet walking machines, Dr. McGhee said, and walkers are also being built in Japan, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. An eight-legged, 70-ton monster manufactured by the Komatsu Corporation in Japan has replaced 50 human divers in the construction of an underwater foundation for a seaway, he said. Other Japanese companies are considering the development of walking machines as recreational off-road vehicles.

None of these machines, how-

er, has the intelligence or lifelike system of locomotion of ASV, nor do their technologies draw from so many different fields of scientific endeavor.

Defense Department money allocated to the walking-machine project has financed non-military research along the way. Under a DARPA subcontract let by Ohio State University, for instance, physiologists and biologists at the University of Alberta, Canada, have studied the coordination of leg movements in locusts. Because insects were regarded as especially good walkers, scientists hoped to apply their studies of insect physiology to the design of mechanical walkers.

As it turned out, some of nature's models proved less efficient than had expected. The locust, for example, is apparently unable to benefit from experience. If one of a locust's forelegs encounters empty space where the insect expects to find solid ground, the leg flails around until it finds a suitable foothold. One might assume that when another of the insect's legs arrived at the same spot, experience would guide it immediately to a safe foothold. But such is not the case, the leg gropes anew for a foothold, its owner's feeble brain apparently having learned nothing from the previous search.

Leg-movement coordination in many insects is also surprisingly poor, according to Vincent J. Volinn, one of the engineers working on the Ohio robot. "One of an insect's legs will often collide with another of its legs," he said. "If we were to let that happen on the ASV walker, the machine would quickly demolish itself." A six-legged animal or machine, said Dr. McGhee, is theoretically capable of several million different gaits, each of which differs from the others in the sequence and timing of leg movements. But careful mathematical analysis of all these gaits has shown that only a half-dozen of them combine efficient locomotion with optimal stability, he said.

The selection of efficient gaits for the ASV and the coordination of the machine's innumerable or so control variables have created problems of bewildering complexity for the 16 powerful Intel computers the vehicle carries. But most of the solutions are either in hand or in sight, the builders believe.

"Two decades ago," Dr. McGhee said, "I realized that a walking machine under autonomous electronic control would require a very high order of computing power. At the time, no computers existed that could do the job. But today the goal is within reach. As we develop artificial intelligence — the so-called fifth generation of computer capability —

progress will be still more dramatic." But with many more challenges to meet (and currently backed by an annual budget of \$2 million), the group foresees a long and fruitful future for their project. Laboratory development of the ASV should be completed a year from now, after which the machine will undergo field development.

At first, a human driver will control the higher functions of the machine. The driver's cockpit contains a stick similar in form to the control stick used in airplanes. By moving it forward or backward, the driver controls forward and reverse speed. The driver can override the computer's control of individual leg movements, but since these operations are so complex and difficult, he would rarely choose to take them on.

In future years, the group intends to field a version of the walker so improved that it would perform tasks automatically, with no driver aboard. The radar-like data sent to on-board computers by the ASV's scanning infra-red laser beam will enable the machine not only to steer and maneuver itself, but to carry out a programmed sequence of actions, its developers say.

## Nicotine May Be Bad For Cosmetic Surgery

CHICAGO — Dr. Christopher Forrest, research fellow at the University of Toronto, said this week that evidence is mounting that nicotine in cigarette smoke can damage skin flaps often used in reconstructive and cosmetic surgery. Skin flaps are created to cover bones or tendons exposed as result of an accident or surgical removal of a tumor, and are also used in cosmetic procedures such as face lifts or breast reconstruction.

## Test for Inherited Kidney Disease Is Found

SALT LAKE CITY — Researchers have developed a test that could lead to new treatments for an inherited kidney disease that is fatal unless treated by dialysis, a procedure that costs the U. S. government \$150 million a year.

The illness, polycystic kidney disease, afflicts 400,000 people in the United States alone. A fraction of those cases, the most serious ones, account for roughly one in 10

of the Americans who undergo kidney dialysis, an expensive procedure in which periodic treatments with a blood-purifying machine substitute for ineffective kidneys.

The discovery, reported at a meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics, should soon allow development of a test that would diagnose the disease before symptoms appear, which usually happens in middle age, one of the researchers, Kay Davies of the Uni-

versity of Oxford in England, said. A report of the discovery, which may also help find the cause of the disease, appeared in *Nature*, a British scientific journal.

There is now no treatment for the ailment, which is marked by the development of cysts in the kidney and other organs and which ultimately leads to kidney failure. The disease is fatal, killing half of its victims by the time they are 57, unless they undergo dialysis.

NYSE Most Actives					Dow Jones Averages					NYSE Index					AMEX Diaries					NASDAQ Index					AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume	Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BoatCo	3500	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	121.93	127.15	126.21	126.25	+7.32	108.48	107.58	106.48	+1.09		386	284	258	258	43444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
AmGen	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
AmAn	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
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AmAn	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
AmAn	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
AmAn	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
AmAn	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
AmAn	2700	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	124.90	124.28	124.28	124.30	+0.42	168.14	164.28	165.10	+1.82		204	194	184	184	14444	286.10	287.17	286.10	286.10		1471	147.00	146.00	146.00	
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

High-Tech Stocks Retain Interest Among Investors

By PHILIP H. WIGGINS  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stocks of several high-technology companies, particularly those with specialized products, continue to stir enthusiasm among members of the investment community.

Although the overall performance of high-tech equities has been lackluster in the past few years and some are selling well below their highs, analysts say that many long- and short-term opportunities continue to exist.

John Westergaard, editor of Equity Research Associates and a specialist in emerging growth stocks, said several attractive market plays appeared at the three-day seminar he conducted in New York last week. The seminar brought together the managements of more than 30 emerging, high-tech companies.

Mr. Westergaard said that among the companies of particular interest were ECI Telecom Ltd., which he said was the world's leader in circuit multiplication technology — or the ability to process additional telephone conversations and data over telephone lines that were originally designed for one conversation or transmission.

"We expect a major contract to be awarded by the end of this month involving the new trans-Atlantic cable system being built by AT&T together with the British and the French," Mr. Westergaard said.

Mr. Westergaard also favors Getech, a leading supplier of on-line lottery systems. He said the company was in the running for the California lottery system, which is expected to be decided by the end of the year.

ONE high-tech favorite of Roger Redmond, technology analyst at Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Inc. of Minneapolis, is Energy Conversion Devices, the leader in synthesizing amorphous materials, or disordered patterns of molecules.

"Energy Conversion is in the process of evolving from a pure research organization into a commercialized company," Mr. Redmond said. To finance this evolution, he added, the company has licensed parts of its technology and has entered into joint ventures with such large corporations as Solutia, American Natural Resources, Matsushita Electric, Hitachi, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, Nippon Steel, Sharp, and Canon.

"This security should only be considered by the most aggressive investors," Mr. Redmond added. He said that, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1986, Energy Conversion should earn \$3 million to \$4 million on revenues of about \$45 million, and that for the fiscal year 1987 it should earn \$1 million to \$2 million, on revenues of about \$70 million. For the latest fiscal year, Energy Conversion lost \$14.8 million on revenues of \$30.1 million.

Nancy Meyer, senior health-care analyst at Salomon, Smith, Barney & Co., believes new technology will continue to be one of the driving forces in the rapidly changing health-care system.

"Endo-Lase is one of the country's leading suppliers of lasers for use in urology, gastroenterology, and pulmonary and general surgery," Mrs. Meyer said. "The market for lasers in medicine is estimated to reach more than \$1 billion by the early 1990s. Since the market has achieved only a low level of penetration, there should be rapid growth in the near future."

Mrs. Meyer said Endo-Lase's 1985 earnings would reach 50 cents a share on sales of \$22 million, up from last year's 34 cents a share on sales of \$11.5 million. For 1986, she said, the company could earn 70 cents a share on sales of \$45 million.

Michael J. Howe, first vice president at Burcher & Singer, is optimistic on two high-tech issues: Ask Computer and International Mobile Machines.

Ask Computer has had some problems of weakening demand in the past six months.

"The company manufactures products that help customers to

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4.)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 16
Australian dollar	1.2154
Belgian franc	36.2500
British pound	1.6000
Canadian dollar	0.7000
Deutsche mark	1.7500
French franc	6.5500
Italian lira	1.3600
Japanese yen	160.0000
Netherlands guilder	2.2000
New Zealand dollar	0.4500
Portuguese escudo	200.0000
Spanish peseta	166.6667
Swedish krona	4.6600
Swiss franc	1.4800
West German mark	1.9300

Source: Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits						Oct. 16	
1 month	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
	5.50%	5 1/2%	4 1/2%	13 1/2% - 14 1/2%	6 1/2% - 6 3/4%		

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SFR, Pound, FF); Liberty Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

1 year	8 1/2-8 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	11 1/2-11 3/4	11-11 1/2	9 1/2-9 3/4	8 1/2
Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).							
U.S. Money Market Rates Oct. 16				Asian Dollar Deposits			

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SFR, Pound, FF); Liberty Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Federal Funds	7.15/4	7 1/4	2 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
Prime Rate	9.50	9.50	3 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	8 1/4	8 1/4	6 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
Cash Paper 90-120 days	7.87	7.85	1 year	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	7.17	7.18		
6-month Treasury Bills	7.34	7.34		

*Source: Reuters.*

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SFR, Pound, FF); Liberty Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

U.S. Money Market Rates Oct. 16		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	N.A.	4.5%
One Month Interbank	—	4.75
3-month Interbank	—	4.75
6-month Interbank	—	4.85

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
30 day average yield:	7.48
Telerte Interest Rate Index:	7,892

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerte.

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SFR, Pound, FF); Liberty Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

One-month interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
3-month interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9 1/4
<b>Britain</b>		
Bank Base Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2

Source: Reuters.

Beatrice Buyout Proposed

Offer Expected At \$45 a Share

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The New York investment banking firm of Kohlberg, Kravis and Roberts said Wednesday it plans to offer \$45 a share to buy out Beatrice Cos. Inc.

The announcement followed Beatrice's earlier statement that a representative of Kohlberg, Kravis and the investment house Drexel Burnham had asked to meet with Beatrice to propose a leveraged buyout of the national food and consumer-products company.

Kohlberg said it will make a written proposal to Beatrice's board of directors proposing the buyout at \$45 a share in cash and securities. Further details were not disclosed.

With an estimated 92 million shares outstanding, the transaction would be worth about \$4.14 billion. Trading in Beatrice stock was halted shortly before noon on the New York Stock Exchange after it advanced \$2.50 to \$44.75 a share.

In its statement, Beatrice said no price or other details of the proposed transaction were disclosed in the original notice. Beatrice also said it had advised the investment bank that any proposal should be put in writing.

Beatrice has been the subject of widespread rumors on Wall Street concerning a merger or leveraged buyout for the past two weeks, and trading in its stock has been exceptionally heavy.

In a leveraged buyout, a company's management typically teams up with an investment banker to buy the company's outstanding shares and take it private, with the transaction financed by borrowed funds using future income or liquidation proceeds as collateral.

Beatrice has sold four of its units recently to reduce a heavy debt load. Earlier this month, it said its current debt was 45 percent of capitalization and that it intended to cut it to about 30 percent by the end of its fiscal year in February, in part through divestitures.

Beatrice's debt soared to \$2.3 billion following its acquisition of Esplanade Inc. last year for \$2.7 billion. Among the four properties it has put on the block is its Avis Inc. rental unit.

(AP, UPI)

SCM Takeover Suit

Hanson Trust PLC of London, pursuing its takeover bid for the SCM Corp., sued Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in the U.S. District Court in New York Tuesday to prevent a group headed by Merrill Lynch from exercising rights to buy two SCM businesses. The New York Times reported.

Merrill Lynch has argued that it has the right under an agreement with SCM to buy the two businesses once Hanson owns a third of SCM. Hanson owns 3.96-million shares, 39.5 percent of SCM's shares outstanding but only 32.1 percent of all its stock. Hanson thus maintained it does not own enough to activate the rights.

Hanson also asked the court to order Merrill Lynch to refund \$9 million to SCM that it collected from the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, as escrow agent for SCM, under an agreement providing for the payment once Hanson owned a third of SCM.

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
NEW YORK — United Technologies Corp. and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the West German aerospace company, are discussing a joint venture in automotive electronics, sources at United Technologies said Wednesday.

The venture, to be based in West Germany, would be the third recent linking of the automotive and high-technology industries, after General Motors Co.'s plans to take over Hughes Aircraft Co. and the merger agreement between the West German automaker Daimler-Benz AG and electronic group AEG AG.

Talks have been going on for several months but are still at a preliminary stage. But sources suggested that a letter of intent could be signed by the end of the year. Officials at both companies declined to disclose details of the discussions.

Sources close to the talks said the proposed venture with MBB would seek to incorporate United Technologies' existing automotive-electronics operations in West Germany. United Technologies is a major parts supplier to the U.S. auto industry.

One of those operations is Telefunken Electronic, in which United Technologies and AEG each own a 49-percent stake. Now that Daimler is set to buy a majority of AEG, sources said, it is questionable whether Daimler is willing to sell its stake in Telefunken Electronic to the proposed joint venture.

Industry sources, who asked not to be identified, said other obstacles remain, including recent setbacks at a United Technologies subsidiary, Mostek, a semiconductor manufacturer, that would supply the joint venture.

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Made-in-U.S.A. Tag Is Hard to Find

Textile Imports Continue to Flood Market

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When it comes to waving the flag for American-made goods, Sam M. Walton, who runs more than 800 Wal-Mart discount stores, is as patriotic as they come. But at a recent apparel industry dinner in his honor Mr. Walton said that even he had to compromise and sell clothes that were made in the United States with imported materials.

The only thing homemade, in fact, about the flannel shirt that Mr. Walton held up as an example was its stitching. That is the case with many more garments than most consumers realize. They range from silk blouses to linen suits to woolen socks and sweaters.

In addition, many of the textile companies have also imported the machinery on which they produce their goods.

As congressional debate over limiting textile imports goes on and as Bob Hope appears on television commercials to convince consumers to buy only Made-in-U.S.A. goods, there continues to be a flood of imported raw materials used in clothing. Some of these materials would be cut under the proposed textile bill.

According to the Agriculture Department, 37 percent of the cotton and 62 percent of the wool used by U.S. manufacturers are imported.

The Commerce Department reports that imports of yarn and fabric used by all types of manufacturers, including those who make carpets and curtains, totaled nearly 3.8 billion square yards (3.04 billion square meters) in 1984. In comparison, imports of finished garments and other apparel amounted to 4.7 billion square yards.

"It is a myth that all imports are garments," said Margaret A. Gilliam, a textile analyst at First Boston Corp.

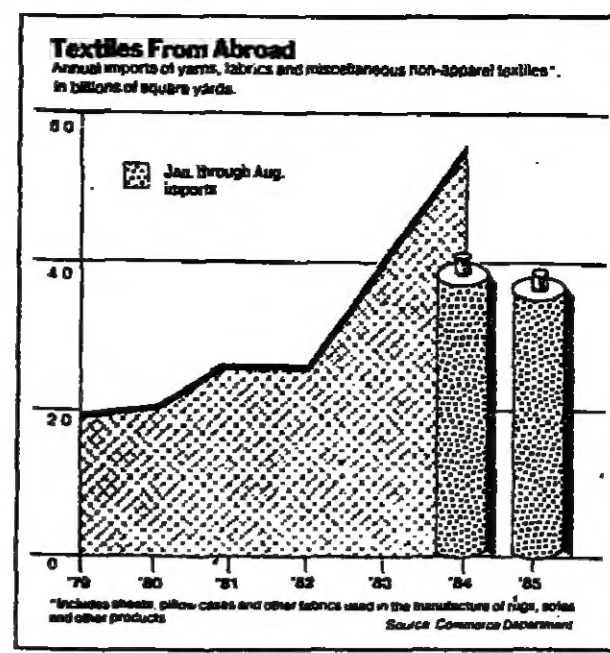
There are many reasons that textile mills, apparel manufacturers and converters — who buy gray cloth abroad and dye or print the material according to customer specification — import a substantial amount of fiber, yarn and fabric.

For some companies the imports are cheaper than similar American raw materials. They say it is the only way to compete with imported apparel that now controls 43 percent of the U.S. market.

The after-tax earnings of the United States textile industry fell to \$445 million, or 1.7 percent of sales, in the first half of this year, from \$921 million, or 3.6 percent of sales, in the first half of 1984, and an estimated 250 textile factories have closed in the past five years.

The companies that import textiles buy for defensive reasons to improve bottom-line figures, said Carlos F. Moore, executive vice president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, the industry trade association.

Other industry officials say companies shop abroad because



Textiles From Abroad  
Annual imports of yarn, fabric and miscellaneous non-apparel textiles in billions of square yards.  
\*Jan. through Aug. imports  
Source: Commerce Department

The New York Times

some of the fabrics that designers prefer can be found nowhere else. "Companies initially may have gone abroad to save money," said Mr. Gilliam of First Boston. "But now they go to the Far East to get certain fabrics. Domestic mills don't come out with innovative fabrics."

Burlington Industries, Springs Industries and Cannon Mills Co. import specialized goods such as flannel sheets because they say it does not pay to make the capital investment necessary to produce such goods.

In further playing down the significance of importing raw materials, textile industry officials say that the purchase of such materials abroad is neither new nor confined to the textile industry. The practice is widespread, for example, in the auto and computer industries.

In addition to the fabrics bought abroad, much of the \$1.9 billion of machinery that textile companies have acquired to modernize their plants has come from overseas. "The only available labor-saving machinery is

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5)

Industry Output In U.S. Declined 0.1% for Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Industrial production in the United States fell 0.1 percent in September, slowed by a 2.1-percent drop in automotive products — to keep the increase for 12 months at a sluggish 1.1 percent, the Federal Reserve reported Wednesday.

The Fed revised its production growth figures for July and August, showing a 0.6-percent increase for August instead of a 0.3-percent increase and a 0.2-percent drop for July instead of no change.

For September, the Fed reported declines in consumer goods and business equipment and gains in the production of defense and space equipment, construction supplies and some materials.

The overall output of consumer goods fell 0.3 percent in September, reflecting a reduction in durable goods such as automobiles and home appliances. Nondurable goods, such as clothing and food, were unchanged from August.

Production of automotive products fell 2.1 percent after a sharp 6.3-percent gain in August and a 3.9-percent advance in July. Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 8.1 million units for September, compared with an 8.3-percent rate in August.

On Tuesday, automobile makers reported a sharp drop in domestic car sales for early October. The expiration of special sales incentives by the major U.S. automakers at the end of September led to the decline.

Consumer goods for the home, including appliances, also declined in September, leaving production at a level more than 5 percent below a year ago.

Business equipment production declined 0.2 percent for September, while construction supplies rose 0.2 percent, the seventh consecutive monthly increase.

Raw materials production was unchanged for September.

The weakness this year in industrial production has been attributed to a flood of imports. The foreign competition, aided by the strength of the dollar, has led to growing demands in Congress for trade barriers.

The Reagan administration has sought to derail demands for protection with its own program to force the country's trading partners to buy more U.S. exports.

The slowdown in car sales was announced Tuesday as the Commerce Department reported that business inventories fell 0.4 percent in August, the biggest drop in more than two years.

(UPI, AP)

Canadian Banks In Agreement About Merger

Reuters

MONTREAL — National Bank of Canada and Mercantile Bank of Canada said Wednesday that an agreement in principle had been reached to merge through a share exchange.

Mercantile common shares would be exchanged for 2 million common shares plus 2 million second preferred shares of the merged bank, National Bank and Mercantile said.

A National Bank official said the merger would most likely take effect in December. The merged banks would operate under the name National Bank of Canada, the banks said.

Mercantile Bank, Canada's eighth largest and owned 24 percent by Citibank N.A., announced Monday that it would seek a merger with another bank after confirming that it had experienced funding problems related to the recent failure of two banks in western Canada.

National Bank is Canada's sixth largest.

Strike End Leaves Renault Head in Powerful Role

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chairman Georges Besse has emerged with his authority greatly enhanced to pursue changes at Renault following the end of a weeklong strike at two plants, company and industry sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Besse came out on top because he showed firmness and correctly assessed the mood of French labor, said a senior executive of the Peugeot SA automobile group, which is privately owned. Renault is a state-owned automaker.

Mr. Besse refused to negotiate with union leaders who had sought to open companywide talks on increasing wages and reinstating cuts announced last month in Renault's bonus plan.

An industrialist by training and previous experience with a fondness for secrecy, Mr. Besse refrained from making any public statements on the dispute.

Most important, according to a senior Renault executive, he had concluded in advance that the vast majority of Renault workers opposed strike action.

"He was secretive, tough and determined to keep the talks local-



Georges Besse

ized, and in the end, it worked," the executive said. He and other Renault executives emphasized that less than 1,000 workers were actually on strike and blocking operations in plants that employed a total of about 16,000 people.

The main loser in the strike action, which began last Tuesday at three Renault plants, was the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor.

The CGT has attacked Mr. Besse's plans, including layoffs, to restore Renault to profitability. The CGT also has been seeking to embarrass the government of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, which is facing parliamentary elections on March 16.

The Communist Party's political bureau decided at a meeting Oct. 10 to start a tough labor action against Renault, the daily newspaper Le Monde reported in its editions dated Oct. 17.

Also on Oct. 10, the Socialist-leaning French Confederation of Democratic Labor, the CFDT, had officially declined to join the CGT. Renault workers "are not ready for a test of strength with the Renault management," a CFDT official said.

Since last Thursday, several thousand workers at the three plants have signed petitions in favor of returning to work.

Indeed, many industry executives and observers said they regarded the end of the strike Tuesday as a major turning point in French management-labor relations, reflecting what one executive described as "a sensible, pragmatic

approach among Renault workers, showing a new understanding of the problems facing business."

The CGT organized the strikes initially at Le Mans, Choisy-le-Roi and at the Billancourt plant near Paris. Union leaders repeatedly urged workers at other Renault plants to join in the stoppage, but they did not.

By Wednesday, only Billancourt remained occupied by workers, following resumption of normal operations at the other two plants, company spokesmen said.

Negotiations with union leaders to end the strike at Billancourt continued Wednesday. The company expects it to be over by the end of the week.

Settlement of the dispute also reflected a shift in French worker attitudes that go beyond Renault. What surfaced in the dispute was a new, pragmatic and nonideological approach to management relations, industry and union leaders said.

Struggles against management have become much more complex, "and will require greater objectivity and some pulling back," a CGT worker at Renault told the daily newspaper Liberation.

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United Technologies, MBB Discuss Joint Venture

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — United Technologies Corp. and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the West German aerospace company, are discussing a joint venture in automotive electronics, sources at United Technologies said Wednesday.

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The recent flurry of merger activity between automakers and electronics producers reflects a desire by both to trim production costs and diversify operations. It also is seen as part of a marketing strategy to appeal to car buyers growing appetite for high-technology features.

John Lawson, auto industry analyst at the London-based Data Resources Inc., said the market for automotive electronics "is not that large, but it's a specialist market with high value."

He said recent steps by GM and Daimler to secure their own suppliers would put pressure on companies such as United Technologies "not to lose their technological advantages."

Mr. Lawson said that United Technologies' interest in a joint venture with MBB could thus be seen as a defensive move. He expressed some skepticism, however, about MBB's role in the automotive field.

"United Technologies has been a

leader in North America in supply driver-information management systems," he said. "Apparently, they haven't got the clout to do that independently in Europe, but I'm not sure MBB would be able to add much to that in the automotive sphere."

United Technologies is known to be interested in expanding its role as an electronics supplier to West German and other European car makers — a market already crowded with such established companies as West Germany's Bosch GmbH and Siemens AG.

Daimler-Benz's potential in this market has been enhanced by its acquisition of AEG and Dornier GmbH, the diversified West German aerospace and electronics group.

Hans Arnt Vogels, president of MBB, and Harry J. Gray, chief executive officer of United Technologies, are known to have discussed a wide range of areas for cooperation.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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100%	100%	100%	100%
95%	95%	95%	95%
90%	90%	90%	90%
85%	85%	85%	85%
80%	80%	80%	80%
75%	75%	75%	75%
70%	70%	70%	70%
65%	65%	65%	65%
60%	60%	60%	60%
55%	55%	55%	55%
50%	50%	50%	50%
45%	45%	45%	45%
40%	40%	40%	40%
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25%	25%	25%	25%
20%	20%	20%	20%
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10%	10%	10%	10%
5%	5%	5%	5%
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1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	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1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

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1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currency unless otherwise indicated				
(Other Earnings on Page 14)				
Sithwestern Bell				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$44.9	\$42.4	\$1,062	\$1,021
Net Income	\$4.3	\$4.0	\$100	\$95
Per Share	\$4.3	\$4.0	1.53	1.50
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$89.8	\$84.8	\$2,124	\$2,042
Net Income	\$8.6	\$8.0	\$200	\$190
Per Share	7.48	6.78	0.99	0.97
Time				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$44.9	\$37.0	\$1,062	\$850
Net Income	\$7.0	\$2.0	\$150	\$40
Per Share	6.0	1.7	1.33	0.40
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$89.8	\$74.0	\$2,124	\$1,700
Net Income	\$14.0	\$4.0	\$300	\$80
Per Share	12.0	3.3	1.33	0.40
TRW				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$10.0	\$9.0	\$250	\$225
Net Income	\$1.9	\$1.4	\$45	\$35
Per Share	\$1.9	\$1.4	\$1.13	\$0.88
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$20.0	\$18.0	\$500	\$450
Net Income	\$3.8	\$2.8	\$90	\$70
Per Share	\$3.8	\$2.8	\$1.13	\$0.88
* 1st quarter profit of \$2.6 million, or 26¢ per share, in 1995 and \$2.0 million, or 20¢ per share, in 1994. * 2nd quarter profit of \$2.1 million, or 21¢ per share, in 1995 and \$1.5 million, or 15¢ per share, in 1994. * 3rd quarter profit of \$2.1 million, or 21¢ per share, in 1995 and \$1.5 million, or 15¢ per share, in 1994.				
Union Bancorp.				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$1.34	\$1.15	\$33.5	\$28.8
Net Income	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$5.0	\$2.5
Per Share	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.40	\$0.20
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$2.68	\$2.30	\$67.0	\$57.6
Net Income	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$10.0	\$5.0
Per Share	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.40	\$0.20
Union Camp				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$60.9	\$59.0	\$1,522	\$1,475
Net Income	\$2.3	\$1.4	\$58	\$35
Per Share	\$2.3	\$1.4	\$1.13	\$0.88
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$121.8	\$118.0	\$3,044	\$2,950
Net Income	\$4.6	\$2.8	\$116	\$70
Per Share	\$4.6	\$2.8	\$1.13	\$0.88
United Jersey Banks				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$1.0	\$0.9	\$25.0	\$22.5
Net Income	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$5.0	\$2.5
Per Share	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.40	\$0.20
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$2.0	\$1.8	\$50.0	\$45.0
Net Income	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$10.0	\$5.0
Per Share	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.40	\$0.20
U.S. Bancorp.				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$1.0	\$0.9	\$25.0	\$22.5
Net Income	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$5.0	\$2.5
Per Share	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.40	\$0.20
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$2.0	\$1.8	\$50.0	\$45.0
Net Income	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$10.0	\$5.0
Per Share	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.40	\$0.20
Upjohn				
1st Quarter	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$2.0	\$1.8	\$50.0	\$45.0
Net Income	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$10.0	\$5.0
Per Share	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.40	\$0.20
6 Months	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenue	\$4.0	\$3.6	\$100.0	\$90.0
Net Income	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$20.0	\$10.0
Per Share	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$0.40	\$0.20
* 1st quarter profit of \$1.2 million, or 12¢ per share, in 1995 and \$0.8 million, or 8¢ per share, in 1994. * 2nd quarter profit of \$1.2 million, or 12¢ per share, in 1995 and \$0.8 million, or 8¢ per share, in 1994. * 3rd quarter profit of \$1.2 million, or 12¢ per share, in 1995 and \$0.8 million, or 8¢ per share, in 1994.				

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[illegible]

		Z							
1976	24%	ZelnCo	1.32	4.18	37	28	36	36	
1976	19%	Zenada	1.3	1.5					
1976	17%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	16%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	15%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	14%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	13%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	12%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	11%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	10%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	9%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	8%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	7%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	6%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	5%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	4%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	3%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	2%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	1%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	0%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126

## NYSE Highs-Lows

		NEW HIGHES 44							
1976	24%	ZelnCo	1.32	4.18	37	28	36	36	
1976	19%	Zenada	1.3	1.5					
1976	17%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
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1976	1%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	0%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126

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1976	11%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	10%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	9%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	8%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	7%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	6%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	5%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	4%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	3%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	2%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	1%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	0%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126

## NYSE Highs-Lows

		NEW HIGHES 44							
1976	24%	ZelnCo	1.32	4.18	37	28	36	36	
1976	19%	Zenada	1.3	1.5					
1976	17%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	16%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	15%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	14%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	13%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	12%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	11%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	10%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	9%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	8%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	7%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	6%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	5%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	4%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	3%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	2%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	1%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	0%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126

## NYSE Highs-Lows

		NEW HIGHES 44							
1976	24%	ZelnCo	1.32	4.18	37	28	36	36	
1976	19%	Zenada	1.3	1.5					
1976	17%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	16%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126
1976	15%	Zenro v	.48	.78	17	178	57	634	544 - 126

Prices figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect  
 sales figures 25 weeks prior to current week. Just note the  
 price range. Where a sell or stock dividend is indicated to 25  
 weeks ago, there has been stock, the yearly high-low range and  
 dividend are shown. Where a stock dividend is indicated, the  
 dividend, rates of dividends are omitted. Disbursements based on  
 the rate of dividends.  
 — dividend, stock dividend./I  
 — stock rate of dividend plus stock dividend./I  
 — stock dividend dividend./I  
 — cash dividend.  
 — new yearly low  
 — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./I  
 — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 12% non-residence  
 tax.  
 — dividend declared after sell-up or stock dividend.  
 — dividend paid this week, omitted, deferred, or no action  
 at latest dividend meeting.  
 — dividend declared or paid this week, on accumulative  
 use with dividend or no dividend.  
 — new highs in the past 25 weeks. The high-low range means  
 — next day delivery.  
 — price—earnings ratio.  
 — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus  
 stock dividend.  
 — stock up. Dividend begins with date of split.  
 — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated  
 as value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.  
 — trading halted.  
 — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized un-  
 der Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such com-  
 panies.  
 — when distributed.  
 — when issued.  
 — with warrants.  
 — ex-dividend or ex-rate.  
 — ex-distribution.  
 — without warrants.  
 — dividend and sales in full.  
 — yield.  
 — sales in full.

**NYSE Highs-Lows**[illegible]

## AMEX Highs-Lows

	<b>NEW HIGHS</b>	<b>13</b>	
mTres pr uristicsSm urics B telico Ent	CdI Co EXI Ind Mood A	CzFetSoc Gedwin Tr PosPL PRQ	CH-Fat 250p MarkIV s Telefax
	<b>NEW LOWS</b>	<b>18</b>	
EN TI Corp ich Genl nistrOr abdel Un	CareEnt A HornPr AldisMid SelPro WorthenBk	ComerCo n Infiniti Movie Star SeaTexDr	DriKers MotRish WesteryE TurnerDr n

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 14)

Stithwestern Bell			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$44.9	\$44.9	1.00
Net Inc.	\$4.3	\$4.3	1.00
Per Share	\$4.3	\$4.3	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$134.8	\$134.8	1.00
Net Inc.	\$12.8	\$12.8	1.00
Per Share	\$12.8	\$12.8	1.00
United Jersey Bancorp			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$3.0	\$3.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Per Share	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Time			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$64.9	\$71.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$6.0	\$6.0	1.00
Per Share	\$6.0	\$6.0	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$194.0	\$212.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$18.0	\$18.0	1.00
Per Share	\$18.0	\$18.0	1.00
U.S. Bancorp			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$3.0	\$3.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Per Share	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
TRW			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$3.0	\$3.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Per Share	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Notes exclude loss of \$12.2 million in quarters and loss of \$12.2 million in 9 months from discontinued operations			
Union Bancorp			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$3.0	\$3.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Per Share	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Union Camp			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$3.0	\$3.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Per Share	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Wells Fargo			
3rd Quarter, 1998	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	1.00
9 Months	1998	1998	
Revenue	\$3.0	\$3.0	1.00
Net Inc.	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00
Per Share	\$2.8	\$2.8	1.00

## British North Sea Oil Output Recovers From Summer Slump

**LONDON** — Britain's North Sea oil output has recovered from its summer slump, reaching 2.6 million barrels a day in September, Petroleum Information Service said Wednesday.

British production showed a 150,000 barrel-a-day increase over September last year and was the highest since April. North Sea output was restrained during the summer by maintenance work. According to Petroleum Information, Norway's North Sea fields have again stepped up production, with output averaging almost 854,000 barrels a day despite persistent problems in the Valhall field.

هكذا من الاصل



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## AT&amp;T Reports 19% Rise in Earnings

**The Associated Press**

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday that its after-tax income rose 19 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier, but AT&T's chairman, Charles L. Brown, said he was not satisfied with the improvement.

AT&T reported net income in the three months ended Sept. 30 of \$378 million, or 33 cents a share, on 1,063 billion average shares outstanding, compared with \$317 million, or 28 cents a share, with 1,019 billion shares outstanding in the third quarter of 1984.

Revenue totaled \$8.9 billion in the quarter, up 11 percent from \$8 billion in 1984's third quarter.

The company said the third-quarter results included a write-down of the value of some obsolete equipment and inventory, such as older business phone systems, which reduced earnings by \$97 million, or 9 cents a share.

Partly offsetting the write-down was an adjustment for tax expenses, which improved earnings by \$30 million, or 3 cents a share.

Mr. Brown said the earnings performance "represents an improvement, but still falls short of our long-range financial target."

He said that after the 1984 divestiture of its Bell System operating companies, AT&T "turned from what was a stable well-defined track into a new and much more twisting path in which the going has been difficult at times."

"This early part of the journey is uphill as we knew it would be," he said.

For the first nine months, AT&T had net income of \$1.2 billion, or \$1.05 per common share, on 1,054 billion shares outstanding. Revenue in the first nine months amounted to \$25.8 billion.

From January through September 1984, net income was \$1 billion, or 91 cents a share and there were 1,002 billion shares outstanding. Revenue in that period totaled \$24.8 billion.

## Bell Earnings

Southwestern Bell Corp. reported on Wednesday net income of \$244.3 million for the third quarter, compared with \$242.4 million in

the third quarter of 1984, United Press International reported.

Revenues for the three months ended Sept. 30 were \$1.99 billion, up from \$1.84 billion a year earlier. Earnings per share were \$2.45, down from \$2.47 in the year-earlier period. The drop reflected an additional 1.5 million shares issued in the company's dividend reinvestment plan and various employee stock plans.

The corporation's largest subsidiary, Southwestern Bell Telephone, benefited in the third quarter from continued growth in customer lines, increased connection fees from long-distance companies and cost-containment efforts, said Zane E. Barnes, chairman and chief executive officer.

Ameritech — which includes Illinois Bell, Indiana Bell, Michigan Bell, Ohio Bell and Wisconsin Bell — reported third-quarter earnings of \$285.2 million, or \$2.92 per share, up 7.1 percent from the like period a year ago. For the third quarter of 1984, Ameritech reported \$266.2 million in earnings, or \$2.72 per share.

## Fiat Says Talks Still On in U.S.

**Reuters**

NEW YORK — Fiat SpA is continuing discussions with all the U.S. automakers on subjects "in many areas," including a possible joint venture, Umberto Agnelli, vice chairman, said Wednesday.

The company has a tentative agreement with General Motors Corp. for GM to take a minority stake of Fiat's Camaro Division, in the United States, but he listed no other specific developments. "We're trying to identify with the manufacturers economies that would be positive for both companies," he said.

He said "different views on some things" led to the recent breakdown of talks on some sort of a combination with Ford Motor Co., but he said that



Umberto Agnelli

talks continue with the major U.S. car makers.

He said Fiat has been testing the U.S. market for a possible entry of its Lancia cars, and "acceptability has been positive."

If any Lancias are to be sold in the United States, it would not be in the immediate future, he said.

## U.S. Indicts Bank of New England

**By Fox Butterfield**  
**New York Times Service**

BOSTON — The Bank of New England, along with one of its officers and two tellers, has been indicted by a federal grand jury for helping a convicted gambler withdraw large amounts of cash without reporting it to the government.

According to the U.S. attorney, William F. Weld, the Bank of New England participated in an unlawful scheme to allow James V. McDonough to withdraw \$817,000 from his account at a Boston branch from May 1983 to July 1984 without filing the currency-transformation reports required by the Internal Revenue Service.

Under a federal law designed to help federal law enforcement agencies trace cash illicitly generated by organized crime through narcotics, gambling and loan-sharking, banks must file the reports for all cash transactions of more than \$10,000.

The indictment Tuesday charged that a head teller at the bank's branch in the Prudential Center, a large office and retail complex, had accepted four envelopes each containing \$100 from Mr. McDonough, as well as bottles of wine at Christmas. At least five other tellers and customer service representatives in the branch also took cash-filled envelopes from Mr. McDonough, the indictment said.

The indictment cited the acceptance of the money as evidence of the scheme but did not charge bribery.

Richard D. Driscoll, president of the Bank of New England, contended Tuesday that his bank "never willfully violated any banking laws." Mr. Driscoll also insisted that he believed all the Bank of New England's employees were innocent and said that the bank

would pay their legal expenses. All bank employees indicted still are working at the bank.

The indictment grows out of a major federal investigation in Boston into how well banks in the region had complied with the currency reporting law. Last February, the Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to failing to report \$1.22 billion in international cash transfers, mostly with Swiss banks.

A few days later, a former teller at a branch of the Bank of Boston disclosed that for years the bank had accepted brown paper bags filled with cash from members of the Angiolo family, a group now on trial in federal court here for being the leaders of organized crime in the city. The Bank of Boston's indictment has led to a series of disclosures by other banks around the country about their own failure to comply with the currency reporting law.

Mr. McDonough, who also was charged in Tuesday's indictment, originally was convicted on loan-sharking charges in 1976 and served one year in prison, according to state law enforcement officials. In 1978, he also was convicted on gambling charges and received a suspended sentence, the sources said.

Last April, Mr. McDonough and seven other people were indicted by a Suffolk County, Massachusetts, grand jury for reportedly operating a computerized bookmaking syndicate that took sports bets from all over the country.

At the time, Newman A. Flanagan, the Suffolk County district attorney, described Mr. McDonough as the "mastermind" of "the most elaborate and technologically sophisticated" bookmaking operation ever uncovered in the Boston area and said he "laundered" his

proceeds through an unnamed bank.

Mr. McDonough, 51, was arrested Tuesday at his home, Mr. Weld said.

A key issue in the case seemed to be how Mr. McDonough withdrew the cash from his account at the Bank of New England. Mr. Driscoll said that Mr. McDonough had more than one account at the Prudential Center branch and would often take out amounts of just less than \$10,000 from each of these accounts.

Mr. Driscoll said that the banks' lawyers had examined these transactions and concluded that since they were not a single withdrawal of more than \$10,000, they did not constitute a violation of the law.

"For seven months, we have looked at the same information the U.S. attorney has," Mr. Driscoll said. "We are sympathetic with the U.S. attorney's attempt to enlist banks in fighting organized crime." But in this case, he said, "We think he's wrong."

"In no case did we willfully disobey the law," Mr. Driscoll insisted. "We simply made a mistake."

The government has contended in previous cases that if a customer deposits or withdraws large amounts of money totaling more than \$10,000 from the same branch in one day it constitutes one transaction under the law and must be reported.

The bank officer, Carol S. Cohen, the former branch manager and now an assistant vice president, was only charged with one count of perjury for falsely telling the federal grand jury that she had not been reprimanded by senior bank officials for failing to file the currency transaction reports.

## Continental Illinois Reports Earnings of \$35.8 Million

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

CHICAGO — Continental Illinois Corp. on Wednesday reported third-quarter net income of \$35.8 million, or 13 cents a common share, compared with \$37.3 million, or 13 cents a common share, in the second quarter.

Continental said comparison of results of the third quarter of 1985 with the third quarter of 1984 was not meaningful because of the restructuring that occurred in September 1984. It had previously reported third-quarter 1984 net was \$4 million, or one cent a share.

For the first nine months of 1985, net income totaled \$112.4 million, or 40 cents a share.

Assets averaged \$25.1 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$23.7 billion in the second quarter. Loan volume in the quarter averaged \$21.3 billion, down about \$1.2 billion from the second quarter.

"In the year since the restructuring, we have made substantial progress in reducing our dependence on special funding arrangements, although our earnings continue to suffer from the premiums we pay for funds," said John E. Swearingen, chairman and chief executive officer.

Last year, Continental was using supplemental borrowings from the Federal Reserve and special bank funding facility of more than \$9

billion. On Sept. 30, supplemental borrowing was less than \$1 billion, Mr. Swearingen said.

William S. Ogden, chairman and chief executive officer of the corporation's Continental Bank, said Continental had had relatively flat quarterly results in the past year, during a time of soft loan demand and problems in certain sectors of the world economy. Continental's primary capital ratio, however, increased during the quarter and remains one of the strongest of the major banks, he said.

In New York, Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported Wednesday that third-quarter earnings were \$95.2 million, a 19.3-percent increase from \$79.8 million in the third quarter of 1984.

Per-share earnings were \$2.75, compared with \$2.46. Assets amounted to \$47 billion, up from \$45.1 billion, and loans of \$24.6 billion, as against \$23.8 billion.

The third-quarter net included a \$13.3-million after-tax gain relating to New York City and state tax law changes.

Republic New York Corp. reported net earnings of \$26.2 million for the third quarter, a 41.6-percent increase from \$18.8 million. Per-share earnings amounted to \$1.52, as against \$1.38.

(UPI, Reuters)

## COMPANY NOTES

Associated Hotels Ltd. of Hong Kong has asked that trading in its shares be suspended until Monday on Hong Kong's four stock exchanges, pending a court ruling on its planned reorganization, a stock exchange spokesman said. A Hong Kong court will hear a petition to approve the planned restructuring.

Chubb, Peabody & Co., the fifth-largest U.S. apparel company, said a group of investors led by the California businessman, Paul A. Bilzstein, had begun a \$40-a-share cash tender offer for the common and preferred shares not already owned by the group. The offer was valued at \$258.9 million.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. has been told by an appeals court in Philadelphia to pay \$233,500 in damages to a couple who alleged that a broker had "churned" their commodity account — making transactions primarily to collect brokers' fees — losing thousands of dollars. A Pennsylvania Superior Court upheld the compensatory and punitive damages.

Dresdner Bank AG of Frankfurt said it would have no comment on reports that it is negotiating a joint venture with Banco de Vizcaya SA of Bilbao. Citing Madrid banking sources, Reuters reported last week that Dresdner wanted to acquire an equity stake in one of the Spanish banking group's member banks.

Eastern Airlines has included Philadelphia-Florida routes in a \$99-fare offer and dropped restrictions on purchasing tickets, the lat-

est move in the Miami-based carrier's fare war with Pan American World Airways.

Fujitsu Ltd., the Tokyo-based computer manufacturer, said IBM Corp. has filed a complaint with the American Arbitration Association demanding damages from Fujitsu for allegedly copying software not covered by a 1983 IBM-Fujitsu agreement. A Fujitsu spokesman said the company does not believe it breached the contract with IBM.

Lloyds Bank PLC said it has sold 14.06 million ordinary shares in Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC as part of its agreement with the British government to cut its stake from 21.5 percent to not more than 16.4 percent. The bank did not identify the buyer or provide the purchase price.

Nissan Motor Co. of Tokyo said it plans to invest \$27 million (\$38.07 million) in a chain of new dealerships across Britain. Nissan said the expansion is needed because of the new Sunderland plant, which is expected to produce 24,000 cars a year using kits imported from Japan.

Pengsat SA, the French automaker, has signed an agreement with China to build a large truck plant in which the Chinese public will be allowed to buy a 10-percent share. The \$79.5-million project near the southern city of Canton will produce 15,000 light trucks a year.

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Strengthens on Commercial Demand

**The Associated Press**  
LONDON — The dollar rose against all major European currencies Wednesday in response to strong commercial demand and government figures on U.S. industrial production that were better than expected.

The dollar rose despite intervention by central banks, which have agreed to try to keep the dollar's value down to curb protectionist sentiment in the United States.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday that industrial production fell 0.1 percent in September. Many currency dealers had expected a decline of 0.2 percent. The Fed also revised August's figures to show a 0.6-percent increase in output rather than the 0.3-percent increase originally reported.

Banking sources in Frankfurt said the West German central

bank, the Bundesbank, sold about \$150 million on the open market to stem the dollar's rise.

Other European central banks sold modest amounts of dollars, and the Fed sold an undisclosed number of dollars in Tokyo and then in New York, the sources said.

Earlier, currency dealers reported that the Bank of Japan sold a small amount of dollars in Asia.

"The demand for dollars just wouldn't go away," a Frankfurt dealer said. "Eventually, the market decided that the dollar was going to rise, regardless of what the central banks do."

One dealer said the market was shutting off fears of extensive and concerted intervention by central banks.

Another dealer said, "A couple of hundred million dollars won't impress the market any longer."

They have to intervene at the time of \$3 billion to \$4 billion if they really want to achieve anything."

Market attention was focused on revised third-quarter figures for the U.S. gross national product due Thursday, the dealers said. Many dealers said they expected the growth rate to be revised to 3.7 percent, up from last month's 2.8-percent "flash" estimate.

Another Frankfurt dealer said: "If the GNP tomorrow meets expectations, then we could see massive intervention to knock the dollar down. If the numbers are as good as expectations, they'll have to do something or the dollar will take off."

In London, the pound closed at \$1.4085, down from \$1.412 Tuesday.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 216.40, up from 215.90.

## France Shows Trade Deficit For September

**Reuters**  
PARIS — France's seasonally adjusted September trade deficit was 2.67 billion francs (\$322.7 million), a sharp deterioration from August when there was a 4-million-franc surplus, the Trade Ministry announced Wednesday.

Unadjusted, the deficit was 3.68 billion francs after a 177-million-franc surplus in August.

Adjusted imports in September totaled 79.33 billion francs compared with 74.92 billion in August, while exports were 76.72 billion after 74.92 billion a month earlier.

The September figure brought the adjusted trade deficit through the first nine months of 1985 to 20.85 billion francs, versus a revised 1984 nine-month figure estimated at 19.1 billion francs.

The ministry revised the method for calculating trade balance this year, making comparisons with 1984 misleading.

## Textile Imports Are Continuing to Flood the U.S. Market

**(Continued from Page 9)**  
foreign," said Robert L. Thompson of Springs Industries in Fort Mill, South Carolina.

Consumers have long been aware that much of their garments come from overseas. But now, because of legislation enacted last year, they can find the origin of the raw materials on a garment's label. Clothing that carries the Made-in-U.S.A. label must be manufactured only with U.S. raw materials.

Greater consumer awareness is one of the goals of Crafted With Pride in the U.S.A. Council Inc., an industry group that promotes the textile legislation and is sponsoring the Bob Hope ads. Mr. Walton has been the principal retail spokesman for the campaign.

Organized labor has long complained that much imported material could be domestically produced. While the Amalgamated Clothing and Textiles Workers

Union would like imported raw materials to be substantially reduced, its members are optimistic that imports at least will be limited if the proposed textile import bill is passed, Arthur Gundersheim, international trade director of the union, said.

Imports of raw materials will continue to be an issue with the union, he said, because "members feel very strongly against this practice." He added, "They see their

jobs directly affected."

Basically, the textile legislation, which has not yet passed either house, would limit raw material imports as well as finished goods. It proposes to make the cutbacks on a per-country, per-product basis. This would primarily affect China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. In addition, the legislation would initiate quota limits on certain natural fibers, such as raw silk, ramie and linen.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Chrysler Issue Offers 'Multiplier' Formula

**By Christopher Pizze**  
**Reuters**

LONDON — The Eurobond market saw yet another novel issue Wednesday, a dollar straight for Chrysler Financial Corp. that was issued using the "multiplier" formula, dealers said.

The \$100-million bond issue pays 10% percent a year over seven years and was priced at par. In the first five years, the investor may elect to receive interest payments in new bonds instead of cash. The new bonds will rank equally with the existing issue.

Dealers said this "multiplier" formula has been used with issues in the United States before, but this is the first time that such a bond has been issued in the Eurobond market.

The lead manager for the issue was Swiss Bank Corp. International. It ended on the market outside its total 1% percent fees at a discount of about 2 1/2 bid. Dealers said that at the time of issue, the bond yielded, on a straight-line basis, about 7 1/2 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury bills. One trader said, "without the multiplier for-

sue within its total fees of 45 basis points at a discount of about 37 basis points."

In the secondary market, trading tended to be centered on a few selected issues, dealers said. Period Eurodollar deposit rates ended unchanged from Tuesday's closing levels after a quiet session.

In other sectors, Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd. lead-managed a 70-million-Canadian-dollar bond issue for JACS Co., the Japanese consumer-credit company. It pays 10 1/2 percent a year over five years and was priced at 101 1/2. The lead manager quoted the issue at a discount of 1 1/2, compared with its total fees of 1 1/2 percent.

The expected 100 million Eurobond currency units of 10-year bonds for Centrale Nucleaire Europee a Neutrons Rapides SA emerged with a 9-percent coupon. The lead manager was Societe Generale and the issue finished at a discount of 1 1/2, compared with the total fees of 2 percent.

In the Japanese convertible sector, dealers said that the recent switch by investors out of domestic and into blue-chip issues continued Wednesday.

Dealers said that trading was not particularly active in the notes. The issue was led by Salomon Brothers International, which quoted the is-

## High Tech Still Appeals

**(Continued from Page 9)**

improve production efficiencies, and we expect that demand for Ask's systems will improve as the manufacturing sector picks up steam," Mr. Howe said. "For fiscal 1986 ended June 30, earnings should parallel the 1985 fiscal year of 65 cents a share, with 1987 earnings climbing to the \$1-a-share range."

On the speculative side, Mr. Howe finds International Mobile Machines attractive in the long term. "It has a very advanced digital wireless telephone technology, which is generations beyond most present technology," he said.

International Mobile is moving from a development stage to being a supplier of an advanced wireless system called the Ultraphone, which is being evaluated by several of the independent telephone and Bell regional, Mr. Howe added.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

# Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	98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## U.S. Official Says Japan Is Stalling in Trade Talks

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A U.S. trade negotiator charged Wednesday that Japan is stalling talks aimed at promoting larger sales of foreign radio equipment in Japan.

"They think things are fine just the way they are," said John J. McDonnell Jr., group vice president of the Washington-based Electronic Industries Association and an adviser to a U.S. delegation that completed two days of discussions here on Tuesday.

The U.S. Congress is considering legislation that would limit Japanese telecommunications sales in the United States unless Japan is perceived to have an open market as the United States.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appears to be especially concerned that Japan create an image of good-faith negotiating as he prepares to leave later this month for a visit to New York and Washington.

A senior official at Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Wednesday might say, "We have only just arrived at specific talking points; this is just the starting position."

Mr. McDonnell and another American involved in the talks, which have gone through four sessions since June, contend that no significant progress has been made. The Japanese official declined to discuss specifics of Tuesday's talks, but he said that his side proposed that Japan would accept U.S. test data if it had been verified by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. McDonnell said this idea was the only significant offering from Japan in two days of discussions. He called it "almost insulting," saying that the FCC does not have the capability to provide such verification.

Until last spring, telephone equipment was at issue. U.S. officials later declared that most technical barriers to sales had been removed. They are now working for similar concessions with radio equipment, in which they feel U.S. manufacturers are particularly competitive.

At issue this week were not consumer items such as transistor radios but advanced telecommunications gear in which the U.S. is often far ahead of Japan in commercial application — car telephones, pocket pagers and radio-based data transmitters, for example.

Mr. McDonnell estimated the market here for mobile equipment could eventually grow from the current \$500 million or so a year to about \$2 billion if the government would loosen regulations and approve new types of equipment for sale. He said U.S. companies might get 20 percent of those sales.

The U.S. complains that a wide variety of equipment that Japanese companies now sell in the United States — pocket pagers that display lengthy messages rather than just beep, for instance — cannot be sold in Japan because monopoly companies and the government have not approved them.

In the talks this week, U.S. negotiators argued for an 11-point plan that provides for radical changes in regulations that govern radio equipment certification, licensing of radio transmitters and allocation of radio frequencies.

Repeating themes of last spring, the United States wants to simplify standards and scrap rules under which Japanese officials must inspect individual pieces of equipment. Companies should be able to certify that they are meeting the standards, the Americans contend.

## Economic Talks Between EC, ASEAN Opening

By Reuters

BANGKOK — The European Community and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations began talks Thursday focused on expanded economic cooperation.

ASEAN is seeking preferential treatment for exports to Europe, while the EC is looking for new investment opportunities in Southeast Asia, conference sources said.

One ASEAN source said neither group expects any major agreement and there probably will not be a communiqué.

EC figures show trade with ASEAN nations grew 60 percent between 1980 and 1984 to reach \$16.2 billion last year. The EC posted a \$187-million surplus.

Sources said both groups will reaffirm support for extending the multilateral arrangement, which expires in July.

ASEAN is expected to renew its call for access to the European Investment Bank and press for more privileges for commodities under the EC's system.

Other topics include trade protectionism, international debt, investments, commodities, technology transfers and the promotion of tourism and control of drug trafficking.

## Transit Companies Battle for Slice of \$10.5-Billion Dallas Pie

By Kyle Jarrard  
International Herald Tribune

DALLAS — Two years after Dallas citizens declared independence from the tyranny of traffic jams by voting to raise taxes for mass transit, internationally known transit companies are now competing for a slice of the action.

The city's planned \$10.5-billion mass transit project is one of the largest public works undertakings in the United States, and will be built with almost no federal money.

As the 25-year project gets underway, manufacturers vying to supply rail cars for the Dallas system include Alstom-Atlantique SA and the Francor consortium of France, Duesenberg AG of West Germany, and Tokyu Car Corp., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Hitachi Ltd. of Japan, officials at the Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) said. Contract bidding is now in process.

"We're seeing a lot of international involvement. There will be stiff competition among the companies," said Stewart M. Scott, 53, head of planning, development and design for DART's rail system. A contract for the first 100 of 318 vehicles, estimated to cost \$700,000 to \$900,000 each, will be awarded within a year. Total cost for the rail system is set at \$3.86 billion.

This is Mr. Scott's third major mass transit project. He was deputy project director for the \$3-billion transit system in Hong Kong and, more recently, director of Singapore's \$2.5-billion project.

"I think it's a very exciting prospect to build a transit system in America," Mr. Scott said. "America is a big new challenge. And Dallas is an exciting place where people are enthusiastic about everything."

Although the Dallas rail system will cover an area of some 900 square miles (2,330 square kilometers), Mr. Scott said laying rails here will be easier than in the more densely populated and smaller urban centers of the Far East.

DART also has selected a less expensive and easier-to-install light-rail system powered through wires above the cars, instead of a heavy-rail system in which the cars are driven through a third rail in the tracks. Tunneling will be limited to a few downtown sections and under a major freeway in the northern suburbs. The rest of the track will be on or above the ground.

DART's rail engineers are Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, Inc. and DeLew, Cather & Co., both major U.S. rail consulting firms.

Dallas may be setting a trend for the future of mass transit in the United States, DART officials said. No other modern American city has ever built a mass-transit system without 30-percent financing from the federal government.

Tax revenue and fares will pay for more than 95 percent of the project. The federal government will fund 5 percent.

The lack of federal money is actually a help, Mr. Scott said.

"By separating ourselves from a source of funds that can be cut off very quickly, we can afford to plan the system over a longer period." Because federal money is allotted in batches, planning often suffers, he added, with lines being built one at a time "that don't go anywhere," and fall short of public expectations.

By taking out loans against anticipated tax revenues, DART will be able to build the rail lines concurrently and integrate them more efficiently.

The turn to mass transit is a major leap for Dallas residents, who always thought that they could live with awesome traffic. When a transit proposal was put to the ballot in 1980 it failed 2 to 1, and few were surprised.

"My car, my gun, my horse" were the city's bywords.

But old Dallas has been swamped with newcomers. In their search for upward mobility, they discovered that lateral mobility means a daily battle on the freeways. Because many of them come from parts of the country that have mass transit, they welcome something more than cars or a few battered buses.

Moves toward mass transit began three years ago, when city leaders formed a transit agency and launched a drive to sell voters on a solution. The agency held some 100 public meetings, gathered more than 700 businesses to participate in a community education campaign and mailed out more than a

million brochures explaining options for a transit system.

Not only did the agency find that the people wanted mass transit, but that they were ready to pay for it out of their own pockets. When a referendum was called in 1983, the citizens of Dallas and 13 suburbs passed a one-cent sales tax hike on themselves.

Nearly 60 percent of the voters favored an expansion of the bus system, construction of an eight-mile (12.8-kilometer) subway downtown and 147 miles of above-ground commuter rail. Two more suburbs recently voted to join DART.

"Because of the population growth in Dallas and in the northern suburbs, we knew we were going to have serious difficulties with traffic problems," said Adlene Harrison, DART's chairman. "And we knew that the Reagan administration was not going to be giving much money for rail. Had we planned a system using federal funds, there would have been no way to get it off the ground."

Mrs. Harrison, former mayor pro tem and regional director of the Environmental Protection Agency, said the public had a big hand in getting the project started. "We spent over a year going to meetings. We sat and talked to people and asked them what they wanted," she said. Based on such meetings, DART will design the system through consensus.

Inspired by a what some call *no-blame* obligation, important savings are

foreseen as Dallas developers donate property for rail right-of-way and propose joint development on some of the 83 stations planned. Major Dallas-based companies include Southland Corp., Trammell Crow Co., Diamond Shamrock Corp., Calumet Petroleum Corp., Hunt Oil Co., Texas Instruments Inc. and American Airlines.

The developers envision rail lines that service their commercial and residential centers.

Further savings are expected to result from a European-type honor system in fare collection. Riders will buy tickets from machines, thus eliminating ticket agents, video surveillance and barriers.

When the system is completed in 2010, it will be the second biggest in the United States — after New York's 230-mile subway — and is expected to carry half a million riders daily. The Dallas-area population is projected to grow from 1.4 million today to 2.5 million by 2010.

While enthusiasm for the project has now outpaced opposition, there was some initial dissent from fiscal conservatives who opposed the tax increase and said that mass transit's popularity was largely hype generated by the transit agency.

DART planned those complaints on "people opposed to taxes period." Said Mrs. Harrison: "One of the main antagonists is a millionaire. I said to him, 'You don't care what it is, you just don't believe in taxes.' And he said, 'Yes, ma'am.'"

## Trendy U.S. Parents Like Japanese Strollers

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — A small Japanese company has come up with a product that perfectly suits the temper of the times and a new group of eager, anxious and affluent parents: an upscale baby stroller.

The strollers, made by Aprica Kassai Inc., are bulkier than some competitors and, at \$200 and up, a lot more expensive. They have shock absorbers, special pads to keep the baby dry and comfortable and extra-wide seats.

"Other strollers are good for mothers," said Eiyu Nitta, sales manager and a director of Aprica. "Our strollers are good for babies."

Aprica sells more than 200,000 strollers a year to the United States, with most of them headed to New York and Beverly Hills, California.

The company has about an 8-percent share of the American baby stroller market, and last year's \$11.6 million in U.S. sales account for 20 percent of its pretax profits of \$1.8 million. The company, which employs 250 people in Japan and 130 overseas, had total sales of \$50 million in the fiscal year ended July of this year; its net income was \$868,000.

Things were not always this flush. "When Aprica first tried to promote its strollers to American dealers six years ago," Mr. Nitta recalled, "they took one look at the price tag and refused even to listen to Aprica's sales pitch." As other Japanese companies had done before, Aprica persevered. But at the insistence of Aprica's founder and president, Kenzo Kassai, the company built its U.S. business in an unconventional fashion for a Japanese company — starting at the top of the market, rather than the bottom.

Although Aprica strollers were several times as expensive as competing models when they made their debut in the U.S. market in 1980, Mr. Kassai resisted advice to cut prices. Nor was he willing to forgo profits, unlike other Japanese manufacturers just breaking into foreign markets.

"Taiwanese strollers sold at \$19.80 and had an established share in the market," Mr. Kassai said. "The highest price on the market was \$58, and dealers said we should sell our stroller for \$58. But it cost \$50 just to make our stroller, and \$5 wouldn't cover our freight cost or profit to distributors."

Mr. Kassai reasoned that consumers would pay more for a premium product. And in contrast to the years when Japanese manufacturers had to build a reputation for quality, "Made in Japan" was practically synonymous with quality goods when Aprica entered the U.S. market.

Mr. Kassai decided to bypass department stores, and persuaded about 20 shops specializing in high-quality infant products to give space to Aprica strollers. He then dispatched Aprica sales staff to explain the virtues of the strollers directly to customers. In 1981, the company sold 50,000 strollers, and by 1983 sales had taken off, hitting 200,000 last year. Aprica now is reaching out to mass marketers such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. and J.C. Penney Co.

"Aprica didn't start out to produce an expensive stroller," Mr. Kassai said. "We decided to produce a stroller for the sake of the baby."

Mr. Kassai, 59, is a slight, energetic man whose earnestness about infants is all but overpowering. He founded his company in 1947, after

care for juvenile delinquents in the years that followed Japan's defeat in World War II. At that time, he said, he resolved to leave a family business manufacturing office furniture and work instead on products for children.

The then-named Kassai Inc.'s first stroller, essentially a large seat that folded up into a box about the size of a typewriter, did not catch on in Japan. So Mr. Kassai, like other Japanese companies, looked abroad for inspiration. He settled on Italy, where the Raffaele Giordani company was making high-fashion strollers in bright designer colors.

For a time, Mr. Kassai imported Giordani strollers and sold them in Japan. But Mr. Kassai felt that he could do more to adapt strollers to infants' needs. So he assembled a team of Japanese doctors to research infant development and see if any of the results could be applied to manufacturing. The doctors worked for seven years, and their research team became a permanent part of the company.

Much of the research centered on babies' hips. Mr. Nitta, the Aprica sales manager, said that doctors and health centers routinely teach Japanese mothers to diaper a child not by lifting up the legs, but by pushing up the bottom or the hip, so as not to risk dislocating the hip joint.

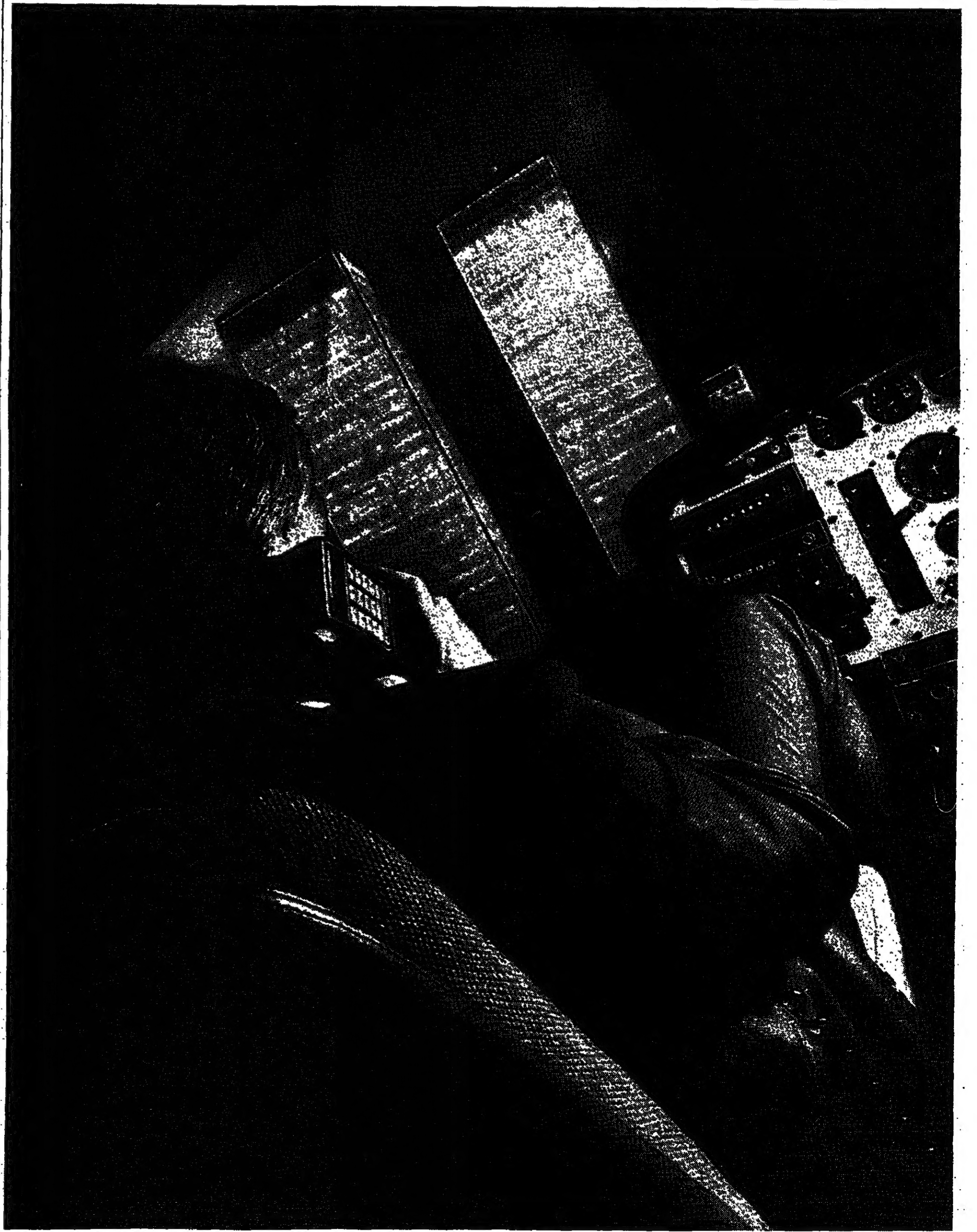
A pediatrician in New York, Michael Traister, said that "dislocated hips are relatively common in babies." He said, however, that "no one really knows what causes the problem, but it is not usually the result of the stroller or diapering practices."

Aprica Kassai, the renamed company, then hired Isabelle Hebe, the French interior designer whose projects include the Concorde jet, to help with the actual design of the stroller. The result was a product both sturdy and fashionable, with attention to detail and quality.

In Japanese, baby strollers are called "baby cars," and indeed it sometimes seems as though Aprica is selling cars instead of strollers. The company offers new models and colors every year — it hopes that parents will buy two strollers per child. And the battery of tests to which Aprica subjects its strollers at its factory in rural Nara prefecture, about an hour from downtown Osaka, recalls the stringent tests required for cars. Aprica strollers are baked and frozen in large ovens, dropped from heights, smashed with weights and run through a test course on a nearby mountainous road.

Aprica now commands a 40-percent share of Japan's market, but Mr. Kassai said the investment in developing the stroller was so great that only in the last four years have the strollers become profitable. In order to increase sales, Mr. Kassai said, Aprica had to market abroad. Exports to 45 countries now make up 38 percent of Aprica's total sales of 4.6 billion yen (\$2.13 million).

Even other stroller manufacturers find little fault with Aprica. Andrews McLaren Ltd. of Britain has for years manufactured a light, portable stroller that folds up like an umbrella. Alan Nash, sales director for Andrews McLaren, said their stroller sells for half the price of Aprica's but really does not compete with Aprica. "Ours is a totally different concept," he said. "Their product is much more sophisticated and has caught the public's fashion eye. They've got something there."



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## Royals Defeat Blue Jays, 5-3; Series Goes to Decisive 7th Game

the series, was coming up. Howser wanted him gone. Cliff Johnson, pinch hitting for Oliver, singled in a run.

When Black threw a wild pitch, Johnson went to second and Willie

out and George Bell, a tough right-handed hitter, was up; Ernie Whitt, a slow-footed lefty, was next. Would Howser order Bell walked? "No way," he said. "I don't walk the winning run on base." The thinking paid off — Bell popped to first and Whitt popped to catcher Sumberg.

The Blue Jays had more chances. In the seventh, Brett's error put Barfield on, but Tony Fernandez

Moseby, but got Garth long to tap back to him.

In the eighth, Johnson singled again, but Black got Cecil Fielder to pop to right and struck out Whit. Finally, in the ninth, Fernandez reached first when Black was slow getting off the mound on a grounder wide of first, and with two down, Moseby singled. Enter Quisenberry.

"The way Buddy was going, 'I didn't think I'd get in,' he said. 'I was glad to get the chance. But the last thing I expected was a strike-out. I don't strike people out.'" But he struck out long, ending the game. And Toronto's fans went

Wearing a T-shirt that read, "We're Not Great. We Jus' Play Great," McRae said: "Now the pressure is on everyone."



show that they are clean of drug involvement."

"I really don't expect the [NFL players'] union to fight very hard against it," said Tex Schramm, president of the Dallas Cowboys.

"It seems that all sports are going toward this way. People know that with all of the things we are doing

pleted a 56-yard pass to Irving Fryar at the end of the half. He opened the third quarter by moving the team 80 yards on 8 plays for a touchdown.

By the final gun, Grogan had completed 15 of 19 passes for 282 yards. Only once before had he completed a higher percentage of

don't see any reason to believe that Of the three teams with 0-6 re-

testing. We have a policy in place and we don't plan on making any changes now. When the contract comes up in 1987, then we'll sit down and decide what we want to do."

On Wednesday, the owners were to decide on the use of televised instant replays to aid officials on questionable calls. If approved, the replays could be used as early as this year's playoffs.

for the New York Giants said his team will vote against replays because "you have different camera coverage in national games, regional games and local games. There can't be that kind of favoritism. Also, I don't want the official to think that there is a higher authority in the game than him."

□

Sid Gillman, the Hall of Famer who will turn 74 on Oct. 26, is back in football as the quarterback coach of the Philadelphia Eagles. It's probably no coincidence that the quarterback back Ron Jaworski has the club moving again. He has the new coaching man's name: Steve Gil-

man joined the Eagles last week at New Orleans. Last month, Sawawski had been so ineffective that Philadelphia replaced him with a rookie, Randall Cunningham.

□

When the New York Giants lost close one to Cincinnati on Sunday, 35-30, Coach Bill Parcells said: "Nobody got anything done today. — I mean nobody." Apparently included in his indictment was quarterback Phil Simms, who

**Hanford Dixon**

Chargers, will be out a month or more with the knee injury he suffered Sept. 29 when hit on two successive plays by the Cleveland Browns.

When questioned, Cleveland cornerback Hanford Dixon said: "If the Raiders or Bears were playing and knocked Fouts out of the game, do you think people would be calling it a fluke? He was saying, in other words, that it was no

and just passed for 513 yards—the second-most in NFL history.

Cincinnati Coach Sam Wyche seemed to have a better handle on what happened. "Stars never win ballgames," he said. "The two things that win ballgames are big plays and turnovers."

□

Perhaps the most remarkable performance Sunday was turned in by Steve Grogan, the New England Patriot backup quarterback who hadn't taken a snap since the third game of last season and ended up having one of his best games ever.

Grogan, an 11th-year veteran, did it legally.

That sort of thing doesn't happen often in baseball. It doesn't happen often in basketball, which is played only as vigorously as humans can play it when not wearing helmets and shoulder pads. Only in boxing and football, it seems, is

entered the game late in the second quarter after Tony Eason was hit by Bruce Smith and left with a paralyzed left shoulder. The score was 3-0, Buffalo, at the time. After fumbling the first snap and being sacked on the second, Grogan com-

\_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
	Yards	Rush	Pass
San Diego	2357	493	1857
Miami	2254	600	1646
Denver	2245	734	1511
Cleveland	2194	1022	1172
Seattle	2143	570	1573
Jets	2074	942	1131
Pittsburgh	2046	784	1263
Cincinnati	2026	772	1254
New England	1930	645	1285
Raiders	1911	470	1241
Kansas City	1845	496	1349
Indianapolis	1833	875	958
Buffalo	1722	476	1246
Houston	1441	620	821

TOTAL DEFENSE			
	Yards	Rush	Pass
Jets	1440	541	1099
Raiders	1696	552	1143
Cleveland	1710	573	1137
Pittsburgh	1725	719	1006
New England	1783	626	1156
Denver	1926	647	1279
Houston	2069	971	1118
Kansas City	2115	608	1507
Seattle	2118	664	1454
Miami	2129	909	1220
Indianapolis	2130	796	1344
Buffalo	2249	1044	1225
San Diego	2475	863	1547
Cincinnati	2439	691	1748
INDIVIDUAL			

	Quarterbacks				
	ATT	COM	YDS	TD	INT
Fouts, S.D.	123	75	1034	10	4
Herrmann, S.D.	100	73	920	6	5

## European Soccer

**WORLD CUP QUALIFYING  
GROUP 1**

Czechoslovakia 2; Sweden 1  
 Points: East Germany 11; Portugal 8; Sweden, Czechoslovakia 7; Malta 1.

**GROUP 3**

Romania 3; Northern Ireland 1

**GROUP 6**  
Norway 1, Denmark 5  
Soviet Union 2, Ireland 0  
Points: Denmark 9; Soviet Union 8; Switzerland 7; Ireland 4; Norway 4.  
Remaining Matches: Oct. 30, Soviet Union vs. Norway; Nov. 13, Switzerland vs. Norway, Ireland vs. Denmark.

**INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY**  
Greece 6, Bulgaria 2

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## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
National League  
**ATLANTA**—Named Willie Stargell first base coach and hitting instructor.  
American League  
**CHICAGO**—Named Terry Lason director of scouting and Steve Novitsky assistant director of minor leagues and player development.  
**OAKLAND**—Announced it will not exercise its option on designated hitter Dusty Baker.  
**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association  
**CLEVELAND**—Signed John Booley, point guard to a multiyear contract.  
**NEW JERSEY**—Reached a contract agree-

ment with Mike Gmlinski, center.  
**HOCKEY**  
**National Hockey League**  
**BUFFALO**—Traded Bob Savie, goaltender, to Chicago for a third-round pick in the 1986 entry draft.  
**DETROIT**—Signed Steve Yzerman, center, to a seven-year contract.  
**PITTSBURGH**—Named Rick Kehoe director of pro scouting.  
**COLLEGE**  
**FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON**—Named Dennis Gregory assistant basketball coach.

## NHL Standings

### WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

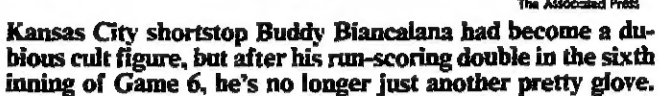
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	3	0	0	6	13	8
Philadelphia	2	1	0	4	13	10
NY Islanders	1	1	0	2	7	6
NY Rangers	1	2	0	2	8	13
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	2	8	11
Washington	0	3	0	0	5	12

### Adams Division

Quebec	4	0	0	8	19	5
Boston	3	0	0	6	19	5
Hartford	2	1	0	4	14	10

Buffalo	2	1	0	4	16	6	17
Montreal	2	1	0	4	13	13	13
<b>CAMPBELL CONFERENCE</b>							
<b>Norris Division</b>							
St. Louis	1	1	0	2	7	9	9
San Jose	1	2	0	2	6	8	5
Detroit	0	2	1	1	9	21	8
Minnesota	0	2	1	1	10	17	8
Chicago	0	3	0	0	6	17	8
<b>Smythe Division</b>							
Calgary	2	0	0	4	17	5	5
Edmonton	2	0	0	4	10	6	6
Vancouver	2	1	0	4	13	11	11
Los Angeles	0	3	0	0	11	20	6
Winnipeg	0	3	0	0	8	17	6
<b>THURSDAY RESULTS</b>							

Pinnesoid	1	0	1-2
Pittsburgh	1	0	2-3
Snaden(?)	1	0	2
Chobot (1), Ruskiwka (1)	1	0	2
Yallows (1), Graham (1), Shots on goal: Mir-			
ezota (on Metache) 8-10-34; Pittsburgh			
on Quebec 7-8-10-25.			
Hartford	0	8	1-1
Quebec	1	2	1-1
Rochester (2), P.Slatyn (2), A.Slatyn (2)			
3; Peterson (2), Shots on goal: Hartford (on			
Edselin) 4-2-13-19; Quebec (on Ljut) 11-10-			
2-33.			



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## ART BUCHWALD

## No Place for Dumping

WASHINGTON — Atomic waste is not the only thing you can't dispose of in the United States.

"I would like to purchase a 25-inch TV set,"

"You came to the right place. Simple Simon has the best video bargains in the city."

"What do I do with my used one?"

"Anything you like. We never tell a customer what to do with his TV set."

"Will you give me a trade-in?"

"You're kidding. Do you know how many TV sets in the U.S. are thrown out every day?"

"Would you haul it away if I buy the new one?"

"I may be simple, but I'm not crazy. Thousands and thousands of people are stuck with aging TV sets. They can't sell them, they can't give them away, and they can't throw them out. Garbage men don't even want them."

"So what does one do with the old set?"



Buchwald

## "Flintstones" Fete 25th Anniversary

LOS ANGELES — The actors and actresses whose voices brought the Flintstones cartoon characters to life celebrated the prehistoric family's 25 years in television with a "Yabba Dabba Do" at a Hollywood gala.

Actors dressed as Fred and Wilma Flintstone and their neighbors Barney and Betty Rubble stepped out of a motorized replica of their Stone Age limo Monday in the glare of camera lights at the Rancho del Brea Tar Pits museum, whose foyer was redecorated to look like a neolithic cave. Watering holes offered such delicacies as baron of broustaurus and primeval veggies.

William Hanna and Joseph Barbera created "The Flintstones," the first adult animated cartoon series on U.S. prime-time television.

"The same thing you do with nuclear waste. Find a deep hole in South Carolina and bury it."

"I can't even lift my TV."

"Then soak it with gasoline and set a match to it."

"In the living room?"

"If it will make you feel better, do it in the kitchen. Look mister, there is something you have to understand. The greatest thing about America is that you can buy the newest appliances known to man. The worst thing about it is that you can't get rid of the old ones. Once you own a fridge, a washing machine or a TV set you're stuck with it for the rest of your life. That's why you see so many of them on people's back porches."

"I have a mind to keep my old TV and have it fixed. How much would it cost?"

"Five hundred and fifty dollars."

"You haven't even seen it yet."

"Every TV set costs \$550 to fix."

"For that kind of money I could buy a new one."

"I know. That's why we charge \$550 to repair the old one."

"Perhaps I could donate my TV set to a senior citizens' home or an orphanage."

"I wouldn't try it. They've been stung with too many second-hand sets, and they're not about to accept a used one. Why don't you just put yours in the attic and forget about it like everybody else does?"

"We don't have any room. Our old stove is in the attic and, come to think of it, so is the sink that came with the house."

"Listen, I'm busy. Do you want the TV or don't you?"

"Yes, I do if you could just give me some idea how we can move the other one out."

"If I could tell you that I'd be able to sell twice as many TV sets."

"What if I told you I'd be willing to pay to get rid of the old set? How much would you charge?"

"Where do you live?"

"Wesley Heights, off New Mexico and Cathedral."

"It will cost exactly \$550."

"But that's as much as you'll charge me to fix it!"

"Mister, we don't make any money hauling away sets. We just do it to beautify America."

## Dietbusters

Some 'Want to Be Buried in Pasta,' Others Can't Resist Pecan Pie Or Poori and Paratha

By Enid Nemy  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Talk to Anne Meara about diets and all she can think about is eating. In fact, it doesn't take much to separate Meara and her good intentions, just good pasta, some bread to sop up the sauce, white or dark chocolate and maybe some hot fudge sauce over ice cream with a dollop of butterscotch thrown in.

"I want to be buried in pasta," said Meara, who is filming "My Little Girl" with James Earl Jones and Geraldine Page and who said she was getting hungry even as she was talking. "Pasta is my downfall, particularly angel hair marinara."

Meara allowed that temptation might seek out other people to wreak havoc with their diets, but it didn't have far to go to look for her — she was already there, waiting for it.

"When I was commuting to the West Coast to do 'Archie Bunker's Place,' I tried to fly American Airlines because they had a sundae on their dinner flight," she said.

At this point in the conversation, Meara said she was really starving, but she wanted to explain that she wasn't a completely lost cause.

"They had whipped cream too," she said, "but I didn't take it."

On the other hand, "anything with whipped cream" is Mary Ann Restivo's Waterloo — chocolate mousse, souffles, "pecan and any kind of pie, you name it."

Restivo, the designer and president of the fashion concern bearing her name, said the end of a meal usually spelled the end of her diet.

"I can't give up wonderful desserts," she said.

The desserts have to be Italian to lead Doris Sussow astray.

"They're beyond my power to cope," said Sussow, a lawyer in White Plains, New York, who specializes in divorce and custody matters.

Her favorites were, she said, "beyond description," but she tried valiantly.

"Ricotta cheese cake with chocolate morsels baked in it," she said. "And tiramisu, a sponge cake concoction with mascarpone cheese, cocoa and espresso, laced with liqueur. And then there's the taruffa, a rich ice cream with almonds, semisweet chocolate, Grand Marnier and cherries."

Ice cream, ice cream and more ice cream, said Pat Koch Thaler, the assistant dean, division of arts, sciences and humanities at the School of Continuing Education, New York University.

"Butter pecan would really be my downfall, especially with butterscotch sauce," said Thaler, who is Mayor Edward I. Koch's sister but wouldn't budge off her diet for his favorite, Chinese food. "If there wasn't any ice cream around, really good cheesecake, apple pie, pastries, fruit tarts — I'd go off my diet in a flash for anything sweet."

Red meat is Bernard Straus's downfall when he is watching calories. Straus is a vice president of L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, the investment banking firm.

"Sirloin steaks," he began, "porterhouse steaks, lamb chops." He paused to ruminate: "They're the most delicious things in the world."

Put Joanna Simon, the opera singer, and Indian food together and let the scale register what it may.

"I love all the curries and the breads, poori, paratha and aloo paratha, that fabulous bread stuffed with potatoes," she said, sounding as though she was singing a beautiful aria.

The aria went on: "I love rice, too," she said. "That isn't supposed to be so bad, but to eat rice without dal, which is like a lentil soup, is crazy."

Brain muffins with raisins, and warm and doughy bread "with a real crunchy crust" are enough to make Barbara Muirves give up



Actress Anne Meara: Pass the angel hair marinara.

the ghost when it comes to dieting.

Muirves, the president of James II Galleries, which deals in antiques, said that salads, usually a mainstay of diets, were also a hazard because she considered a dressing without oil an abomination.

It was all a question of what mood he was in, said Glenn Birnbaum, the owner of Mortimer's Restaurant. Despite his constant proximity to food, Birnbaum said only a few things tempted him.

"Potatoes," he said without hesitation. "All kinds of potatoes, especially lyonnaise. And very good bread — that's some combination."

Break a diet? Never, said Victor Borge, who has been entertaining audiences around the world for more than 50 years. Borge said he had an iron will

once he made up his mind to do something. For instance, 10 years ago he gave up his three-to-four-pack-a-day cigarette habit.

"I just decided that my body had been good to me and that I was doing a very foolish thing — I never smoked another cigarette," he said. "I take a puff of one before every performance and I walk onstage blowing out the smoke, and it's always tempting, but that's all."

As for food, he said, he followed an invariable procedure when it was necessary to resist temptation.

"I just look at the dinner roll or hamburger or chocolate cake sternerly and I say to myself: 'I know you. I've tasted you thousands of times, but you're not going to get me this time.'"

And, he concluded triumphantly, "They don't."

## PEOPLE

## The FBI's Disney World

J. Edgar Hoover kept watch on movies made by Walt Disney to ensure they did not depict FBI agents as foolish, and the bureau

permeated Disney to make changes in the movies "Moon Pilot" and "That Darn Cat." Hoover considered Disney a friend and a contact, but felt betrayed when bumbling characters identified as federal security agents in "Moon Pilot," a 1962 film, were referred to as FBI agents by movie reviewers, according to The Arizona Republic. The newspaper cited an FBI file it obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request. "Moon Pilot" included scenes of incompetent FBI agents losing surveillance on an Air Force pilot chosen to ride in a rocket to the moon, the file stated. After receiving a summary of the action, Hoover directed agents to tell Disney "the bureau will strongly object to any portrayal of the FBI in this film." Disney bowed to the bureau's wishes and said he would change the bumbling officials to federal security agents in the film, although he thought the change would be "unrealistic," a memo in the file stated. When the studio announced plans to produce "That Darn Cat," Disney notified the bureau that he intended to make the movie from the book, "Undercover Cat," which was written by a former FBI agent, Gordon Gordon and his wife, Mildred. The movie revolved around the story of a large cat enlisted by the FBI to solve a bank robbery and kidnapping of a teller. An August 1963 memo in the FBI file complained about the potential uncomplicated treatment of the FBI and Gordon's capitalizing on his former affiliation to further his own motives. In August 1964, a memo from the Los Angeles office to Hoover quoted an "established source at the Disney studios" who said the screenplay for the movie would depict "the FBI in a most complimentary manner."

Penthouse magazine says that the actor was a "pink-pants" bad boy who personifies "postmodern macho... a vital, primal male with predatory eyes, a warm, seductive smile and a stubborn Tiddie-what-ever-I-damn-well-please three-day stubble." Other winners of the past decade include Sam Shepard, Tom Selleck, Mick Jagger, Richard Gere, Alan Alda, John Travolta, Woody Allen, Sylvester Stallone and Warren Beatty.

was asked why the FBI kept such a file, he said the bureau would have no comment.

The singer Diana Ross, 41, was offered a role in the TV series "Dallas," but she reportedly turned it down to play wife to the man who is playing a starring role in her life. Ross said she plans to marry the Norwegian shipping tycoon Arne Naess, 47, a divorced father of three who recently led an expedition to the summit of Mount Everest. The New York Post reported.

Yoko Ono's donation of marble slabs, pews and an iron chandelier make up one of the most unusual gifts the Salvation Army has received, but the organization says it is grateful. Pieces of a marble chapel, removed from St. Joseph Infirmary in 1980, were donated to the Louisville branch for whatever purpose it chose, said Major William Thomas. "We're glad to have it," Thomas said. The chapel will be auctioned off on Saturday. A rock group named Rising Sun bought the disassembled chapel and gave it to the Beale John Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono, before her death. The chapel was stolen in 1980, the same year that Yoko Ono's lawyers notified the Salvation Army officials in August that the chapel was theirs. "We assume she got tired of paying the storage," Levy said.

Glamour magazine has considerably changed its taste in men. Last year the magazine chose the singer Michael Jackson, the "androgynous thriller," as its man of the year, but for 1985 it is going with a little rougher image, Don Johnson of the "Miami Vice" TV series. Glamour gushingly described Johnson as a "pink-pants" bad boy who personifies "postmodern macho... a vital, primal male with predatory eyes, a warm, seductive smile and a stubborn Tiddie-what-ever-I-damn-well-please three-day stubble." Other winners of the past decade include Sam Shepard, Tom Selleck, Mick Jagger, Richard Gere, Alan Alda, John Travolta, Woody Allen, Sylvester Stallone and Warren Beatty.

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